CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,455—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1891.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. A.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	30 0
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	31 8
Heart Bottle	26 12
O.B.	27 6
Glentromie	26 8
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	15 0

O. V. G. Market Rates.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

1891.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	12th June
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	26th ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	3rd July
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	10th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	17th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	24th ,,
B.L. PESHAWUR	3827	600	W. A. Wheler	31st ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	7th Aug.
B.L. PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	14th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	21st ,,
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.
A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	18th June.
MALWA	2270	500	C. Preston	2nd July.
PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	16th ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th May, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th June, 1891.
* S. S. PO	5,000	800	10th July, 1891.
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st August 1891.

* No Passengers accepted for this departure.
PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 8th July, 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 8, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN
LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON (Extra)	L. Lemessich	4,200	600	12th June '91
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	1,200	660	1st July '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	18th July '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons,	H.P.	To sail on
THISBE	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	24th June '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 3, 1891.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail.
S.S. PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3547	13th June.
S.S. HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3380	4th July.

Passengers by the Marseilles steamer can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 11th May, 1891.

"KNIGHT" LINE.



THE S. S. "KT. ST. GEORGE," a large, fast Steamer, fitted up with the Electric Light, and the favourite of this Line, will be sailing for ANTWERP about the 17th instant, and has first-class accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. Fare Rs. 325. Apply sharp to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF DUNDEE	E. Halley	4000	18th June, 1891.



THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck Amidships. Punkahs and every comfort for First Class Passengers. Crew entirely European.
Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th May, 1891.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KISTNA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 17th June.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,132 tons, on the 11th June, after arrival of Incoming English Mail Steamer, transferring Mail and Passengers to the Persian Gulf Steamer in Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 13th June at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 11th June, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND SOUTHERN PORTS.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,630 tons, on or about 11th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th June, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.
KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE ABERDEEN LINE.
BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.



S. S. ABERDEEN.—This well-known and favourite passenger Steamer will leave BOMBAY for LONDON direct, on or about 23rd of June, 1891.
The Steamer has splendid accommodation for First-Class Passengers.
Her Sister-Ships the "DUMASCUS" and "AUSTRALASIAN" made the passage to LONDON in 22 days.
For information, Cabin Plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
14, Forbes Street, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE "SIREN" GARDEN PUMP.

THIS Garden Pump is infinitely superior to any other yet introduced. It throws, to a considerable distance, a large Stream, which falls in fine rain-like Spray. The Pump works so easily that it can be used by a Lady.

Cash Price, Rs. 5-8 each.

Sole Agents for the "Siren" Garden Pump for the Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUTTON'S GARDEN SEEDS.
NEW SEASON'S

		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Flower Seeds, 16 varieties	Cash	4 12	Credit	5 8
,, ,, 20 ,,	,,	7 0	,,	8 0
Vegetable Seeds, 24 varieties	,,	4 12	,,	5 8
,, ,, 40 ,,	,,	9 0	,,	10 8

Garden Implements of all Kinds.

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ICE BOXES AND REFRIGERATORS.

	Cash.	Credit.
Travellers' Size—11 by 8½ by 8	Rs. 11-8	Rs. 13
16 by 12 by 11	,, 21	,, 23-8
17 by 14 by 13	,, 24	,, 27
Portable Ice House or Refrigerator with inn[illegible]helves—		
18 by 16 by 25	Rs. 40	Rs. 5
22 by 20 by 28	,, 60	,, 7
27 by 21 by 29	,, 70	,, 79
33 by 22½ by 31	,, 80	,, 90
39 by 24 by 32	,, 100	,, 112
American Box Refrigerators—		
33 by 23 by 31	Rs. 110	Rs. 123
American Cabinet Refrigerators—		
36 by 43 by 25	Rs. 210	Rs. 236
40 by 49 by 28	,, 250	,, 280

TREACHER & Co., Limited.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CLAUDIUS ASH, & SONS, LD.,
MANUFACTURERS OF DENTAL INSTRUMENTS AND MATERIALS,
LONDON.

NOTICE.—TO THE DENTAL PROFESSION.

WE HAVE the pleasure to inform the DENTAL PROFESSION in India that we have made arrangements with

KEMP & CO., LD.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,

to represent us, and to hold a complete Stock of our Goods. They have now in Stock a CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF TEETH; DENTAL RUBBERS; INSTRUMENTS; STOPPINGS; and other Articles pertaining to the Dental Art. In making this arrangement to meet the daily increasing Requirements of our Customers in India, we rely upon their continued Support, and feel sure that KEMP & Co. will spare no effort to merit their Patronage.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
CLAUDIUS ASH, AND SONS, LD.

HOT WEATHER WINES.

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.

THE whole of our HOCKS and MOSELLES are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz. These Wines are generally admitted to be the most delicate and fragrant as well as the most wholesome produced in the World.

STILL WINES.

	PER DOZEN CASH. Bottles. Rs. a.	Half Bottles. Rs. a.	PER DOZEN CREDIT. Bottles. Rs. a.	Half Bottles. Rs. a.
LAUBENHEIM (1886)—A light dinner wine, sound and adapted for general use	19 0	10 8	21 0	11 8
GEISENHEIM (1886)—Good flavour and body, can be well recommended	22 0	12 0	24 8	13 8
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs) (1884)—Of great fragrance, pure and natural	28 0	...	31 0	...
HOCKHEIM (1884)—A very agreeable dinner wine, soft, delicate	26 0	14 0	29 0	15 8
NIERSTEIN (1884)—Very soft and good bouquet	30 0	16 0	33 0	18 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH (1881)—A very fine full-bodied wine, rich in character and flavour	34 0	18 0	38 0	20 0
JOHANNISBERG (1881)—Highly aromatic flavour and deliciously soft to the taste	44 0	23 0	49 0	25 8

SPARKLING WINES.

SUPERIOR HOCK—Delicate flavour and bouquet	39 0	21 0	43 0	23 0
FINEST EHRENBREITSTEIN—The very finest wine of its kind	46 0	25 0	51 0	28 8
FINE MOSELLE—Fine full flavour	34 0	18 8	38 0	20 8
SUPERIOR MOSELLE—Very fragrant	38 0	21 0	42 0	23 4
FINEST NONPAREIL—Very rich, delicious bouquet	46 0	25 0	51 0	28 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA, AND MAHABLESHWUR.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, LD.,
ARE NOW SHOWING
IN
POONA
THE LARGEST STOCK OF
PARISIAN NOVELTIES
EVER SHOWN IN INDIA.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, LD.,
DRESSMAKERS, MILLINERS,
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS.
EAST STREET, POONA. { SHOW ROOMS. } HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete.....Rs. 1-8.

PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, } F. S. MADON & CO., { MARKET, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S
NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES,
"Lochgorm" Rs. 31, "H.B." Rs. 33, and "C.E.B." Rs. 36
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.
Sole Agents:—R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO.,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months..... Rs. 26
Six Months..... ,, 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.
The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.
If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.
OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

IMPORTANT.

THE following Second-hand PIANOS have been put in thorough Repair, and are for Sale at the PIANOFORTE SALOON of the Undersigned:—

Yacht Piano, 5 Octaves	Rs. 180
Rubinstein's Bijoux Cottage, full Compass	,, 220
Herbert's Square Black Polished	,, 390
Broadwood and Son's Grand, Black Polished	,, 400
Schiedmayer and Sohne's Solid Iron-framed Square	,, 410
Marcks & Co.'s Solid Cottage	,, 420

The above may be paid for by Instalments. Apply

MARCKS & Co., Limited,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
1, ASH LANE, BOMBAY, OR AT POONA.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

TO BE LET.—On Malabar Hill, Ridge Road, an Upper Storied BUNGALOW, "The Cliff," now in the occupation of Brigade-Surgeon A. N. Hoyl. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived, per S. S. "Thames," a Four-in-Hand Double and Single, Silver and Brass mounted Harnesses.
A BRAND new English-made Canoe LANDAU and a Brand New English-made Stylish Victoria, both by Watson of Lowestoft, and suitable for one or pair of horses.
A Brand New Cee and Under-Spring English-built Light and Stylish Victoria, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.
An English-built New Stanhope, with a removeable Hood, concealed Lady's Steps and Rest Back, suitable for one or pair of horses.
Also bet real Mocca Coffee in bags of 7lbs. each.
Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 259, High Holborn, LONDON.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.

THE only Firm in Bombay where Jewellery is manufactured ON THE PREMISES under the supervision of competent EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS. Every Article guaranteed, and every Article finished in a manner to do credit to so old established a HOUSE.

PURE INDIAN GOLD
GUARD OR KEEPER RINGS,

Engraved or chased, in a variety of designs. Motto Rings:—"Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "Mizpah," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," &c., &c., made to order on the Premises, entirely under European supervision, at charges as low as is commensurate with sound work and finish.

PURE INDIAN GOLD
SIGNET RINGS.

Gentlemen's Gold Signet Rings, set with Red or White Cornelian, Onyx, Bloodstone, &c., in round, oval or shield shapes; also in massive solid gold.

PURE INDIAN GOLD
SNAKE RINGS.

Made of solid Indian Gold, of 1, 2, 3, or 4 coils, set with one or more Gems Ruby Eyes, &c.

READYMADE RINGS.

We have in stock a large collection of all the above Rings in 18 Carat-Gold. This gold is chosen in preference on account of its greater hardness and its waste not being nearly so great.

JEWELLED RINGS,
ALSO SUITABLE FOR ENGAGEMENTS, &c., &c.

An inexhaustible variety, suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen, either single Gem, in Cluster or in Combination
AT ALMOST ANY PRICE.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE MONSOON.

GENT'S {SUPERIOR SELECTED} UMBRELLAS.

CHERRY, HAZEL, EBONY, ORANGE, OAK, BAMBOO, PIMENTO, AND NATURAL STICKS.

PATENT STEEL AND AUTOMATIC FRAMES.

COVERED RICH GREEN, BLACK, or BROWN SILK, at Rs. 10-8, 12, 14-8.

BEST ALPACA BLACK, Rs. 6-8.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

SPENCER AND CO.'S
CIGARS.

AWARDED SILVER MEDAL
FOR GENERAL EXCELLENCE AT THE MADRAS AGRI-HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION,
FEBRUARY 28TH, 1891.

CAUTION!

IT has come to our knowledge that many unscrupulous Native Firms, with and without European designations, in Trichinopoly, are manufacturing and supplying dealers in the Punjab, and North-West Provinces, with Cigars of similar shapes and sizes as ours, and bearing the same names as those of our manufacture, such as:—

"SALISBURYS," "FLOR DE SUMATRAS,"
"BEACONSFIELDS," "GOLD MOHURS,"

with the evident intention of leading the Public to believe that the inferior, and in most cases worthless, articles sold by them to the aforesaid dealers are Cigars manufactured by us.

We beg to draw special notice to the fact that every box of Cigars sent out by us has the Registered Trade Mark of our Firm branded on the lid, and a facsimile of our signature appears on the end Label; and to say that any Cigars, bearing the following names, *viz.*:—

"SALISBURYS," "IMPERIALS," "MAYOS,"
"BEACONSFIELDS," "SUMATRAS," "LITTLE RANDOLPHS,"
"GOLD MOHURS," "BORNEOS," & "SIESTAS,"

not bearing our Brand and Signature, as above stated, are Spurious Imitations of our now much-appreciated Brands.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
BRANCHES—BANGALORE & OOTACAMUND.
FACTORY—DINDIGUL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DANCE.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,

B. B. & C. I. Ry., PAREL.,

ON FRIDAY, the 12th JUNE, 1891, at 9 P.M.

Admission :— Rs. 1, 1 Gentleman and Ladies.

H. P. KENNEDY, M. C.

CONCERT.

PROFESSOR J. POESCHL

AND HIS MOST TALENTED TROUPE

of Musicians (Ladies and Gentlemen)

HAVE JUST ARRIVED IN BOMBAY,

and will give a

SELECTED SERIES OF PERFORMANCES

BOTH VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL

EVERY EVENING,

commencing at 7 p.m.,

AT THE GRAND BAR HOTEL,

APOLLO STREET.

ADMISSION FREE.

WANTED, A NATIVE LADY of University Distinction, or of Liberal Education, for employment as LADY SUPERINTENDENT, Baroda Female Training School. Candidates to apply to the Undersigned, enclosing Copies of Testimonials and stating terms.

HARGOVIND D. K.,
Director of Ver.-Instruction, Baroda State.

Baroda, 9th June, 1891.

ARMY, NAVY, AND CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF INDIA, LIMITED,

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

NEW ISSUE OF

GENERAL PRICE LIST

FORWARDED FREE ON APPLICATION.

The STORES are open to the Public, but advantages are allowed to Members, which can be ascertained on application.

MEMBERSHIP SUBSCRIPTION :—

Annual Rs. 2. Life Rs. 10.

WHISKY.

GONNE,

CROFT AND CO.'S,

FOR

SPECIAL SHAPED BOTTLES,

Rs. 33 Per Dozen Quarts.

A PERFECT LIQUEUR

WHISKY.

One Trial will prove that it is of Unsurpassable Quality and of Delicious Flavour.

CROFT, WELLS & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

DENISON & CO.,

SUB-AGENTS, BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons, Constituents, and the Public that he has just received the following WATER PROOF CLOTHING of best English-make and of latest Loading Fashions. The prices are EXCEPTIONALLY CHEAP to suit every body.

GENT'S Best Black and Brown Merino Water Proof Coats, Coats with Capes, Cloaks, and Gaiters, all sewn with strong thread.

LADIES' Best Cashmere Water Proof Cloaks, of different colors, and sewn with strong thread.

COACHMEN'S broad cloth Rain Coats, with Oil Cloth Covers.

BEST White and Black Water Proof Cloth, 60" wide.

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
Meadow Street, Fort.

SOUTHALL'S

MOSQUITO CONES.

EACH BOX GIVES TWENTY-FOUR QUIET NIGHTS' REST.

A Cone burnt in the Room a few minutes before going to Bed will drive away and stupefy all kinds of MOSQUITOES, FLIES, BEETLES, and other annoying INSECTS.

Southall's MOSQUITO CONES, being composed entirely of harmless aromatic plants, give off an agreeable odour, which even the most delicate persons can tolerate.

Per Box, As. 12.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY.

THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are :—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,

VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,

LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.

NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments for Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,

Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,

Manager and Actuary;

Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay or any Local Agent throughout India.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE of the ORIGINAL ANGLO-INDIAN PASSAGE ASSOCIATION are not in any way connected with a newly Registered Company assuming our name, and styled Anglo-Indian S. N. Company and Passenger Association. Proposed Capital £10,000. Proposed Manager C. Forwood. Our Committee have been obliged to drop this title now and advise their members to await a circular from them under a distinctive name, and signed by me.

LANE MacCORMICK, Secretary, *pro tem.*

London, May 16, 1891.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

WE beg to notify that we have been APPOINTED AGENTS of this Company in Bombay, and are prepared to RENEW ALL POLICIES and accept new RISKS on the most favourable terms.

WACE CORFIELD & Co.

Bank Street, No. 12, Bombay.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપટુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,

Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.

OF VICTORIA ST., WESTMINSTER, LONDON.

BOMBAY DEPOT, APOLLO ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE above DEPOT is NOW OPEN for the RECEIPT and EXECUTION of ORDERS, and all the various Departments in the Home Society are represented in the Stock kept at the Bombay Depot.

Permanent subscribers' tickets Rs. 20 except to existing annual subscribers, to whom the charge is Rs. 18.

Annual subscribers' tickets Rs. 3 for the first year and Rs. 2 for each subsequent year.

Applications for tickets by Post must be accompanied by subscription and one anna for postage.

Cheques should be crossed "Chartered Mercantile Bank of India."

Tickets are available to deal both at the London Stores and Depots.

All holders of tickets from the Home Society can deal at the Bombay Depot.

Deposit accounts can be kept at the Depot as at the Home Society.

For tickets and further information apply MANAGING AGENTS, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

MAYNARD, HARRIS & CO.

MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. beg to announce that they have arranged TO TAKE over the OLD ESTABLISHED EAST INDIA AGENCY AND BANKING BUSINESS of MESSRS. MAYNARD, HARRIS & Co.

All Remittances, Correspondence and Orders should be sent direct to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., 65, Cornhill and 45, Pall Mall, London, who are AUTHORISED TO COLLECT all MONEYS DUE to the late Firm.

HENRY S. KING & Co.,
65, Cornhill and 45, Pall Mall, London.

BOMBAY—KING, KING & Co.
CALCUTTA—KING, HAMILTON & Co.
LIVERPOOL—KING, BAILLIE & Co.

WANTED.

MILL MANAGER WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED MANAGER WANTED for a Spinning Mill, in the Mofussil.

Apply stating terms and with testimonials to

ARBUTHNOT & Co.,
Madras.

"NEOSOTE."

"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations. Rs. 5½.

AGENTS :—

ROGERS & Co.

Hummum Street, Fort.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND

CEYLON

An agreeable place to visit during

THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18 "THE GRAND" & "CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W MILSOM & Co., Proprietors Nuwara Eliya Ceylon.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATINGS POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Tins and Bottles.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save as many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ¼lb. and pound tins, labelled thus—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

LONDON.

ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

ELECTRO-HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY

ST. ALOYSIUS' COLLEGE, MANGALORE, S. C.

GENERAL DEPOT IN INDIA

For Count C. Mattei's Medicines.

GLOBULES 70 as 6; 150 as. 12; 350 Rs. 1-8-0; 700, Rs. 2-8-0
ELECTRIC FLUIDS—2 drams, as. 8; 4 drams, Re. 1; 1 oz Re. 1-12-0.
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.—Mother Tinctures and Powders, as. 1-6 per dram. Dilutions and Pills as. 1-3 per dram.

FOR PRICE LIST ADDRESS :—

AUG. MULLER, S. J., Manager.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!!!

NEW AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS IN INDIA OF NEWEST DESIGNS SUITABLE TO ALL PURPOSES.

CLOCKS FOR TURRETS.
CLOCKS FOR TOWERS.
CLOCKS FOR THE DURBAR.
CLOCKS FOR THE HALL.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICERS' MESS.
CLOCKS FOR THE GUARD ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR CHURCHES.
CLOCKS FOR SCHOOLS.
CLOCKS FOR INSTITUTES.
CLOCKS FOR MILLS.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICES.
CLOCKS FOR THE DINING ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR THE STABLE.
BRACKET CLOCKS.
CARRIAGE OR PALKY CLOCKS.
ARMY AND NAVY CLOCKS.
REGULATOR CLOCKS.
GRANDFATHER CLOCKS.
CLOCKS that never require winding, etc., etc.

The last-named one is a new and novel invention which never requires winding, or more accurately told, winds itself every hour. This would be a perpetual mobile if the works did not require cleaning every fourth or fifth year. Our stock of Clocks is at present without rival, while the prices have been greatly reduced.

MARCKS AND Co., LD,

CLOCK AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR JUNE, 1891.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.

MAP OF INDIA,

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS.

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ, OR

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTAE VITAE,

OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts**, which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S. Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physicin to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

For Full Price List and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,

194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

RESERVE FUND—£1,30,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn Mills Currie & Co.*, and *National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburg, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
AGENCIES in the Persian Gulf, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed theron when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.

May 16, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per Annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital.....$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment.....$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund.....$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$100,00,000·00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
A. H. PHILPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.

THOMAS JACKSON, } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISC
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4½ Per Cent. Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL..... ..£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Rampart Row, W. Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,

J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

IN USE 100 YEARS.

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L.
SKIN DISEASES. ROBERTS, M. D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing
SKIN DISEASES. remedy for Wounds of every description—Chilblains, Scorbutic
SKIN DISEASES. Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS.

FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular
SKIN DISEASES. Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual
SKIN DISEASES. in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in
SKIN DISEASES. painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.
SKIN DISEASES. They may be taken at all times without confinement or change
SKIN DISEASES. of diet.
SKIN DISEASES. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

INSURANCES.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION are now accepting Lives in India at £1-5 Per Cent. over English rates.

APPLY TO
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1892.....	£339,690	0 0
" 1895.....	£989,156	0 0
" 1896.....	£955,039	0 0
" 1889.....	£1,104,173	16 10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in Civil employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to.....	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174	12	4	1884	£5,348,697 9 3
1879	£4,260,595	15	1	1889	£6,161,508 13 11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

THE STANDARD.

PUBLIC DEMAND.—New Policies for £ 1,379,000 were granted during 1889 This is in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch offices, and again places the STANDARD at the head of the list.

REVENUE INCREASE.—The Revenue has increased by £ 45,000, and now amounts to £ 974,948 per annum.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.—The Funds have been increased by £ 353,643, and now amount to £ 7,343,956 sterling.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.
Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL.....	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	„ 7,500,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 30
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 15
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 32
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 18
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 6·8

These Up-Country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY ..... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS :—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion..... Rs. 5
Second do. ..... „ 2-8
Third do. ..... „ 2-8

Fourth and succeeding insertions .....As. 2½ per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion..... As. 8 per line.
Second do. ..... „ 4½
Third do. ..... „ 2

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line..... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-8
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3-12

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum ..... Rs. 12
Half-yearly ..... „ 6
Quarterly ..... „ 3

Digitized by Financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
H. E. Lord Harris opens new Water-Works at Ahmedabad.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—County of York (s), from Cardiff ; and Bedouin (s), Genoa.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Kapurthala (s), for Karachi ; La Seyne (s), Aden ; Niagara (s), Dunkirk ; St. Pancras (s), Marseilles, &c. ; and Loodiana (s), Rangoon, &c.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Persian Gulf mail closes at Karachi at 8-30 a. m., to-day.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. B. T. Robinson entered and the s. s. Surat, St. Pancras, and LaSeyne left the dock yesterday. The s. s. Northumbria and Langoe also left it on Tuesday.

THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.—The Small Causes Court, which has been closed for the summer vacation, re-opened yesterday.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 6th June, 1891, shows an increase of Rs. 2,55,485, in total earnings.

GOA NEWS.—A large quantity of blackwood timber, which was being smuggled from Sawantwari, into Chandel, the Portuguese territory, has been seized by the staff of the Portuguese Forest Department. The matter has been officially reported to the Sawantwari authorities.

REPORTED BURGLARY.—Ismael Mirza, residing at Jail Street, has reported to the police that his house was broken into during his absence from home on Monday night, and gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 106, stolen from a cupboard, which was forcibly broken open.

THE MEETING AT THE THAKORDWAR TEMPLE.—Mr. M. G. Bhende writes to us :—" I beg to withdraw my sentence of assault on the person of the president, which I doubt must have been done by some one of the reformers, and not by the man belonging to a high and respectable position as I mentioned in my letter of yesterday's date, for which mistake I ask your pardon."

CHANGE OF OFFICE.—Mr. Sitaram Dhakjee, Chief Judicial Clerk to Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, who had gone on two months' privilege leave, took charge of his office yesterday from Mr. Raghunath Sadasiv Jaykar, Judicial Clerk to Mr. Richardson, who was acting for him. Mr. Jayker reverted to his old place in the Fort Police Court.

BURGLARY AT UMBERGAON.—On Tuesday, the 2nd inst., between 12 and 1 o'clock at night, a burglary and an extensive robbery took place in the house of Mr. Sakharam Anant, Kulkurni of Umbergaon, in the Tanna Collectorate, where the family had been for a marriage. Ornaments to the extent of over Rs. 2,000 were stolen. The matter has been reported to the Tanna Police authorities, who are making enquiries, though nothing has come out since.

TRAMWAY PRIZES.—The following are the winning numbers of the Tramway prizes :—

			As.	Nos.
Rs. 100 Prizes.				
Yellow Line	Up		1½	C291900
Green Line	Down		1	E044102
Rs. 10 Prizes.				
Yellow	Line	Down	2	C260501
"	"	Up	"	C226701
Special	"	"	"	C112051
Green	"	"	1½	C359501
Special	"	"	"	C212100
Red	"	"	"	C143701
Special	"	Down	1	F684799
Green	"	"	"	E011483
Brown	"	"	"	D723801
Lavender	"	"	"	D215812
"	"	Up	"	D070510
Blue	"	"	"	C928401
Special	"	"	½	C660800
Lavender	"	"	"	C230201
Brown	"	Down	"	C159500

THE COMING CRICKET SEASON.

THE Bombay Young Men's Christian Association has just issued its programme of cricket fixtures for the ensuing season, and if their success is at all in proportion to the number of matches they propose to play, they will do well. Their teams are strong, and they propose to play a second eleven pretty frequently ; possibly sometimes even a third. Some new men who have lately joined the Club are expected to do well. A good number of last year's men will I hear also play again this season, and altogether their prospects of success seem to be assured.

The first match of the season, XI. *vs.* XXII., is to come off on the 13th and 20th of this month, and amongst the more important fixtures for the first eleven are the matches with the Bombay and Poona Gymkhanas, the Parsee Gymkhana, and Messrs. Ralli Brothers, and possibly the Colaba Garrison.

The following is a list of the matches :—

Saturday,	June	13	} XI. vs. XXII.
"	"	20	} XI. vs. XXII.
"	"	27	Islam C. C.
"	"	27	Arrow C. C.
"	July	4	H. M.'s Customs C. C.
"	"	11	Fort and Colaba *vs.* The World.
"	"	11	Elphinstone College Gymkhana.
"	"	18	Messrs. Ralli Brothers C. C.
"	"	18	Accountant-General's Office.
"	"	25	Bombay Gymkhana.
"	Aug.	1	Parsee Gymkhana.
"	"	8	Artillery C. C.
"	"	8	Ordnance C. C.
"	"	15	Accountant-General's Office.
"	"	15	} Poona Gymkhana at Poona.
Monday	"	17	} Poona Gymkhana at Poona.
Wednesday	"	19	} Poona Gymkhana at Poona.
Saturday	"	22	H. M's. Customs C. C.
Thursday	"	27	Islam C. C.
Saturday	"	29	Messrs. Ralli Brothers C. C.
"	Sept.	5	Municipality C. C.
"	"	5	Frere C. C.
Monday	"	7	Artillery C. C.
Saturday	"	12	Arrow C C
"	"	12	Hindu C. C.
Tuesday	"	15	Elphinstone College Gymkhana.
Wednesday	"	16	.. .. ..
Thursday	"	17	.. .. ..
Saturday	"	19	Parsee Gymkhana.
"	"	26	Bombay Gymkhana.
"	"	26	Frere C. C.
"	Oct.	3	.. ..
"	"	10	Municipality C. C.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CRICKET CLUB.

The Club, which started very late last year, seems to have developed very rapidly, and from a copy of their programme to hand it appears that they intend bringing themselves to the front this year, and it is to be hoped that their efforts will prove successful. They have in all thirteen fixed matches for the season, the principal ones being with the Colaba Gymkhana, the Parsee Gymkhana, and the Y. M. C. A. Athletic Club. One word to the credit of their president, Mr. H. A. Acworth, for the impetus he gives to the Club by the interest he takes in their movements, and to the untiring energy of the captain (Mr. S. Tomlinson), and to Mr. L. W. Michael, their energetic secretary.

St. Patrick's Club	13th June, 1891.
Islam Club	20th " "
H. M.'s Customs Cricket Club	27th " "
Colaba Gymkhana	4th July "
St. Patrick's Club (return match)	11th " "
Parsee Gymkhana	18th " "
H. M.'s Customs Club (return match)	25th " "
Colaba Gymkhana (return match)	15th August, 1891.
Y. M. C. A. Cricket Club	5th September, 1891.
Marine Lines C. C.	19th " "
Y. M. C. A. C. C. (return match)	3rd October "
Islam C. C. (ret rn match)	10th " "
Marine Lines C.C. (return match)	17th " "

ANDREW CARNEGIE (says an American journal) " is said to own a dozen or more weekly papers in England, which are all paying properties. He bought them at first to have mediums to get back at the critics of his well-known essays in literature some years ago. The English critics did not take kindly to his papers and theories, and frankly said so. Carnegie said that under such ignorance were they that he would educate them. Hence the purchase of the weeklies, through which he can express his own views." This is not altogether true, however. With Mr. Storey, M. P., he bought a lot of struggling weeklies and small provincial dailies Only two of them paid. To-day he is interested in in only one English newspaper. The others are in other hands or stopped.

THE painful intelligence of the prosecution and massacre of the Jews by Greek mobs in Corfu has recalled the recollection of a remarkable utterance of Mr. Gladstone's which is printed in Mr. Israel Davis's memoir of the late Sir Moses Montefiore. It was in 1859, during the period in which he held the post of Lord High Commissioner, that Mr. Gladstone, in a letter to Sir Moses on the subject of the status of the Jews, said : " So far as I have had an opportunity of estimating the state of feeling with respect to the civil rights of the Jews in the Ionian Islands, I think it is jealous and generally hostile."

A CHARGE OF SEDITION AGAINST PORTUGUESE SUBJECTS.

AT the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the action of the Portuguese Government against five of its subjects, Dr. Jose Ignacio Loyola, Roque Correa Affonso, barrister, Jacinto Correa Affonso, S. F. Alvares, and J. V. Miranda, editor of a journal in Goa, for exciting sedition among the people of Portuguese-India, came on for hearing. It will be remembered in this case that the Portuguese Government requisitioned the Government of Bombay for the extradition of the accused persons from British territory. Subsequently the Chief Presidency Magistrate was directed by the Bombay Government to investigate the matter, and submit a report to Government after recording evidence of the parties it concerned. Mr. Payne, solicitor, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, acting under instructions from Mr. Sebastian Barbosa Centeno, Consul-General for Portuguese-India in Bombay, was present for the prosecution, while Mr. De Souza, Pleader, High Court, represented the accused, who were present in Court.

The solicitor for the prosecution on rising applied to the Court for the issue of a commission to receive the testimony of witnesses at Goa and to direct the Civil and Criminal Judge and Magistrate of Margao to examine certain witnesses whose attendance, he said, was an impossibility to prosecute in Bombay.

Mr. DeSouza, on behalf of his clients, protested against the issue of a commission on the ground that it would be detrimental to their interests. He thought that if the Court referred to Kinnealy's 7th annotated edition, the Court would distinctly see that the issue of such a commission was a special privilege allowed the accused, and not the prosecution, who should always appear in Court fully prepared with the evidence they wished to adduce in support of their case. When Mr. Payne and his Worship drew Mr. De Souza's attention to the fact that the matter came more under the provisions of the Treaty ratified and exchanged between the British and Portuguese Powers on August 6, 1878, the opposing legal representative quoted extracts from the Extradition Act in support of his contention, and complained of the conduct of the prosecution in asking for repeated adjournments for the production of evidence and the issuing of a commission at the last moment, although fully four months had elapsed since the present proceedings were instituted. Mr. DeSouza made another reference to the annotations in Mr. Kinnealy's edition under section 503 of the Code, and quoted a decision of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Wilson, of the Calcutta High Court, delivered in the case of Queen-Empress *vs.* Counsell wherein the learned Judge had compelled the attendance of a witness, who happened to be an old lady, notwithstanding the fact of serious objections being put forward on account of her sufferings in health. In this instance, Mr. De Souza said, Mr. Justice Wilson declined to issue a commission for the witness's examination, on the ground that such a course would have put the defence to a good deal of unnecessary inconvenience and expense at the same time. He wished to impress on the Court the inadvisability of entertaining the application for the issue of a commission, and adopting that action since the Magistrate had been simply directed by the Government of Bombay to arrive at a conclusion on the evidence adduced and submit a report upon that evidence to Government. In the event of a commission being issued, how was the Magistrate to arrive at a correct conclusion, or properly appreciate the evidence ? Mr. De Souza thought that the demeanour of the witnesses would be lost by such a course and the personal observations of the entire proceedings. In fact, the result of the issuing of a commission would be the basing of the report on testimony taken by somebody else and somewhere else. There were, he said, also decisions of the Bombay High Court bearing upon the question of the commission, but, as they were similar in their tenor to the one pronounced by Justice Wilson, he would not occupy the time of the Court in quoting them. The prosecution, he argued, had no reason whatever to complain for want of time, but, on the contrary, it was for the defence to do so since they had all along condescended to accommodate the Consul-General with numerous adjournments. Mr. DeSouza considered the reason given by Mr. Payne in support of his application was not strong enough and, therefore, the commission could not be ordered unless a more plausible one was put forward, especially in view of the restrictions imposed upon the Magistrate by the resolution directing him to conduct the enquiry and expressly enjoining upon him to record the evidence personally.

Mr. Cooper, interposing, told Mr. DeSouza that the wording of the resolution did not prevent him from exercising his discretion on the subject of issuing a commission.

Mr. DeSouza, continuing, said that although this investigation would be one of an ordinary one in the judgment of the prosecution, it could not be considered as such by the defendants to whom it was of primary importance, in that their liberties were at stake, and whenever this happened to be the case the uniform practice, according to the traditions of the British Law, was then to step in at once and, protect the accused.

Mr. Payne, in reply to a question from the Magistrate, said that the prosecution was powerless to compel the attendance of the witnesses. Had this not been the case there would have been no application from him for a commission being issued. Mr. Payne, in support of this statement produced an affidavit from the Consul General and handed in at the same time, in conformance with the Court's requisition, a list of the witnesses for examination at Margao. He told the Magistrate that although so much had been said protesting against his application by the opposing gentleman no alternative course had been suggested by his friend for procuring the evidence of these witnesses.

Mr. DeSouza replied that that being a Government prosecution, the Government of Goa, if they choose, could easily compel the attendance of their own witnesses in support of their own case. The defence had serious objections to offer against the appointment of the Judge at Margao on the commission as they were prepared to make charges against him and the other Portuguese officials. In fact it was owing to these personages that his clients had been placed in the plight in which they now found themselves. Again, there was considerable doubt existing whether the Magistrate, holding his commission to prosecute the enquiry in virtue of the Government Resolution, could delegate his authority to a personage of a different Government without at first obtaining special sanction from the Bombay Government. The Magistrate was appointed to record " such evidence as the Consul produced, and such evidence as the accused persons produced." In fact, as it appeared to Mr. De Souza, the powers invested with the Magistrate appeared circumscribed by those words.

Mr. Cooper asked Mr. De Souza how he could otherwise procure evidence if he should not issue a commission.

Mr. De Souza thereupon pointed out that his Worship was not bound to ask for evidence, it being no business of his. The enquiry was, as he had already said, of vital importance to the defence for these reasons. How were the accused persons to go to Goa ? For go to Goa they must, else, how could they instruct their counsel, or cross-examine the witnesses for the prosecution, or conduct their defence, or in any way confronted by their accusers ? What protection could be afforded them for their personal safety and liberty ? It was on these grounds Mr. DeSouza said he strongly objected not only to the issuing of a commission but in case he was overruled by his Worship on that point, to the commission being directed to the official at Margao mentioned by the prosecution.

Mr. Payne, interrupting, said that perhaps Mr. De Souza's strong objection would abate if he informed him that the official was a European and quite a new arrival, having come only yesterday.

In replying, Mr. De Souza said he might not be immaculate because of his recent arrival from Europe. The accused did not want any Portuguese atmosphere to pervade this enquiry. The nearest adjoining British town to the Portuguese territory was Belgaum. Mr. DeSouza asked that the commission be addressed to the authorities of a place where his clients could tread British soil with impunity.

Mr. Cooper replied that he had not power to issue such a commission ; he was, however, willing to proceed to Belgaum should both parties consent to the course, and move Government for the necessary sanction.

Mr. De Souza thought it would no doubt prove a pleasant trip, but advised abandoning the idea since it could only be had with the sanction of Government. The alternative he suggested was to direct the commission to the Consular authority at Goa.

Mr. Cooper replied he had no authority to do so.

Mr. De Souza wished a reference to be made to Government for their orders.

Mr. Cooper declined.

Mr. De Souza desired his Worship to inform him what grounds prompted him to issue a commission, for as far as it went for the defence the witnesses would be brought down to Bombay if their testimony was required. Mr. De Souza said he could not understand why the prosecution could not adopt a similar course instead of putting themselves and his clients to an amount of inconvenience and expense.

Mr. Cooper decided upon issuing a commission as petitioned for by the prosecution.

Mr. De Souza then applied for all the papers in the possession of the prosecution relating to the case. He said he had received copies of certain papers, no doubt, through the courtesy of the Court, but they did not include all the papers. It would, therefore, be impossible for him to proceed with his defence before being fully acquainted with the whole case against his clients. There had been a series of accusations made against the accused beginning with murder and ending with damage without specifying anything in a definite manner ; for the papers given to them did not give them any idea of the case they had to meet. He requested his Worship to direct the Consul-General before ordering the commission, to supply them with all the documents in their possession. In giving the Court an instance of the reckless manner in which the accusations had been made he alluded to the charges of attempt at murder, &c. preferred against one of his clients, Dr. Loyola, whilst that gentleman was absent from the scene of the alleged disturbances.

Mr. Payne said he was not aware of the procedure in the Portuguese-India Courts and therefore was not in a position to state definitely whether all the documents required would be supplied to the defence. He, however, could say this much that copies of proceedings conducted in the Goanese Courts could be obtained by an application in the ordinary course.

At Mr. Payne's request a list of the documents petitioned for by Mr. De Souza was handed in, and after looking through it and consulting with the Consul-General, Mr. Payne said that none of the documents mentioned were with them but at Margaon.

Mr. De Souza on hearing this strongly complained of the obstacles persistently thrown in the way of the defence and expressed his conviction that had the Consul-General wished it he would have instantly communicated with his Government and got the papers on the following day. The defence, he submitted, had every right to move the Magistrate to issue a notice calling upon the Consul-General to produce the documents. They had, however, refrained from doing so as a mark of courtesy towards the Consul-General, who was, to speak more correctly, the authorised representative of his Government in the prosecution and therefore bound to produce the papers the defence were in need of.

Mr. Payne objecting to those remarks said that in case a similar notice or summons was served on the British-Consul at Goa, the British Government would undoubtedly get very indignant at such a scant measure of courtesy shown to their representative.

Mr. Cooper remarked that no reason remained for a notice or a summons in face of the fact stated by Mr. Payne, that Mr. De Souza was entitled to the copies.

Mr. De Souza wished to have the evidence recorded against his clients in the Secret Department at Goa.

Mr. Payne said he could not undertake to procure it as State reasons might exist against is production.

The Magistrate said he could not rule that the defence was entitled to have the papers.

Mr. De Souza submitted that had a preliminary enquiry been conducted before his Worship he would have been entitled to the copies of the proceedings. Similarly the secret department enquiry was a preliminary one, and his clients were entitled to have the copies of the papers. The same procedure ruled in regard to Native States and he saw no reason why it should not in this instance.

Mr. Payne said if the enquiry before the commission would be entrusted by the Portuguese Government to Mr. Payne's hands, Mr. De Souza might rely on everything being done justly and with fairness.

Mr. De Souza said he was not afraid of Mr. Payne or anybody else. He applied, however, to the Court to adjourn the investigation for a month to enable the defence to memorialise the Government of Bombay on the points on which he had been overruled by the Magistrate and requested his Worship to make a note of all the objections he had raised.

Mr. Cooper thought a month too long for the proposed memorialisation and remarked there was nothing to prevent the accused from following that course at once. In his opinion a fortnight's time would be quite sufficient, and it could be extended on the defence showing strong reasons. Although the Magistrate said he could not prevent anybody from memorialising the Government of Bombay yet he would suggest to Mr. De Souza before he did so to follow the course of Mr. Payne's suggestion, namely, that of applying to the Goa authorities for the documents. In the meantime the commission would be drawn up in the name of the new judge who recently arrived from Europe and would be so drawn as not to preclude the production of the evidence by the defence. Moreover, it would be made returnable within two months time of its issue and a draft of the document would be forwarded to Mr. Payne and Mr. De Souza for their perusal. The commission would be for the examination of witnesses enumerated in the document and of such others of whom reasonable public notice might be given. However, in order to afford time to the defence to communicate with the Governments of Goa and Bombay the enquiry would be adjourned for a fortnight, namely, to the 24th instant.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN J. T. CARTER, Northamptonshire Regiment, and Lieutenant H. D. Harvest, Leinster Regiment, have been posted to the 2nd Battalions of their Regiments.

THE undermentioned officers remain with the Home Battalions of their regiments until next trooping season, when they join their Battalions in India :—Lieutenants R. O. Burne, Royal Fusiliers ; H. St. A. Wake, Northumberland Fusiliers ; F. McConaghey, Royal Irish Regiment ; and J. F. Arcedeckne Butler, East Surrey Regiment.

CAPTAIN W. KIRK, 2nd Dragoon Guards, has been appointed Adjutant of the Regiment.

MAJOR V. A. SCHOLCH, 11th Bengal Infantry, officiates as Commandant of the 10th Bengal Infantry, *vice* Palmer on leave.

LIEUTENANTS H. KING, 33rd Punjab Infantry, and T. McKay, 40th Bengal Infantry, have been appointed Quartermasters of their regiments.

THE undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Out of India.—Major E. Spencer, Highland Light Infantry, 12 months, on medical certificate ; Captain W. Stewart, 10th Bengal Lancers, for 5 months ; Surgeon-Major A. A. Macrobin, Medical Staff, for 3 months, and Deputy Surgeon-General E. O. Tandy, for 90 days (privilege leave), on private affairs. *In India.*—Lieutenant-Colonel P. D. Jeffreys, Assistant Adjutant-General, Quetta District, 90 days' privilege leave, to Simla. Captain G. H. Wellers, 14th Bengal Lancers, and Captain H. L. Dawson, 9th Bengal Lancers, to Kashmir for 4 months, on private affairs.

THE Cape Census, which is now being tabulated, is bringing home to Cape colonists a fact which those of them who live in the towns and away from the native districts are apt to forget : it is that South Africa has yet to be made a " white man's country." Cape Town itself, though not black, is Malay brown ; and according to the Hon. Mr. Merriman, it is " becoming browner and browner every day." It is not the Malays *purs et simples* who are increasing. Their numbers do not seem to have recovered from an epidemic which swept them off in 1882. It is "the nondescripts" who have swollen—the hybrid race, recruited from Malay, Mozambique, Hottentot, or Kafir stock in times past, with more or less of white admixture. Not many half-castes are born nowadays, the social line of cleavage dependent on colour being too sharply defined. But the nondescripts have gone on increasing and multiplying among themselves, and they now appear in a score of polychromatic varieties. One may walk in any of the streets except the very fashionable ones, and meet three brown persons to one white. The brown is often of the faintest shade ; but in any question as to a " white man's country," Cape Colonists would as soon have that deepest brown that is called black as the Cape brunette. The Census returns say that there are twenty-five thousand Europeans in Cape Town, and only the like number of " All other." But that is well understood to mean that many of the " off-coloured " population have given themselves the benefit of the doubt, and have entered themselves in the returns as European or white.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use " The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most " RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for " THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, Farringdon-Road London, England.

THE DISTRESS AROUND MADRAS.

THE special correspondent of the *Madras Mail* writes :—Welcome as the rainfall of the 4th instant was to the ryots in the neighbourhood of Wandiwash, its effects will soon pass away unless it is followed up by more, and the number of destitute in receipt of kitchen relief and the number of coolies employed on the various works throughout the taluk will not be effected by it. In Wandiwash taluk kitchens have been started at the following nine places, viz., Wandiwash, Melina, Maradadu, Salavedu, Vallam, Peranamallur, Vinnamangalam, Ragunadasamudram and Nallur, at which latter kitchen, and those at Wandiwash and Salavedu, the largest number of people are fed. I should mention that the north and south of the taluk are, at present, not much affected. The distress is chiefly in the central part stretching in a broad strip of country from west to east, although in the eastern portion of the taluk the distress tends north and south also. There are altogether about 900 destitute on the relief kitchen rolls, and of these about 750 are fed daily. The Wandiwash kitchen has 140 on its roll, a very large proportion of whom are quite young children. I counted over 60 yesterday morning. These children, squatting down in an irregular semi-circle with their bright, wondering eyes, their long and unkempt hair, present a strange spectacle. Many of them wore, suspended by a string around their necks, the tin tickets which admit them to relief. Some are almost babies, hardly able to walk, and here and there a veritable baby presents itself watched over and carried about by some tiny brother or sister. All the children bore traces of emaciation more or less, chiefly to be noticed in their dwindled arms and legs and skinny chests, but in contrast to this their cheeks were of an almost normal plumpness, and, had it been possible to judge from their faces alone, the want of nourishment would not have been at once apparent. They were, however, taken altogether, a sorry band of youngsters and showed little of that exuberance of spirit which ordinarily distinguishes even Hindu children. Besides these young recipients of relief there were of course the old and infirm men and women. Just now Wandiwash is busy with the Jamabandi Settlements. The *Kurnams* from 285 villages have been brought in and the work goes on without intermission from 6 in the morning till 10 at night.

Leaving Wandiwash, however, with its ruined fort, its historical memories and its Jamabandi scribbling behind, the next village on the road to Acharabakam, at which a famine kitchen has been established, Salavedu is situate about midway between Wandiwash and Acharabakam Railway Station. Here it seems, as in many other places, the crops have failed for two years, and there is nothing in the way of agricultural work going on. It seems that the rain of the other evening fell hardly at all to the east of Wandiwash town, and around Salavedu the parched ground received but little of the much-needed moisture. The wells round about are dried up, and of the two chief tanks upon which the village is depended for its water-supply one is reduced to the dimensions of a mere puddle, while the other is very low. At the relief kitchen here about 140 people are fed daily and 18 of these, it seems, are local residents. The population of the village is about 1,880. As at Wandiwash, the large number of young children in receipt of relief at once strikes the observer. I counted 62, and they were all more or less emaciated. The adults I saw were all aged or infirm specimens of humanity. One old man was much wasted. In addition to the scarcity which prevails in the neighbourhood small-pox has broken out in Salavedu, and there are 15 people now down with the disease. Eight deaths within the last month have been caused by the epidemic in the village. Hitherto no deaths from actual want of food are reported to have taken place. In Salavedu, however, the Munsiff stated that 10 days ago a resident died of actual starvation. Indeed, when one looks round upon the country it seems wonderful that deaths from actual want of food, despite the relief works and kitchens, are not of more frequent occurrence. The present distress in the taluk, as in other places, arose originally, no doubt, from a want of sufficient labour, consequent upon a failure of the crops, but the real course of the evil is of a far more permanent nature and lies much deeper. Given a naturally poor, sandy and gravel soil, a soil not greatly fertilised by stream or river, and one moreover in which soda exists to a great extent, and over which the rainfall is scanty, it is not easy to understand how a high state of cultivation can be expected, and at the present moment the aspect of mile after mile of the landscape in this taluk is melancholy in the extreme. Go where you will there are dry tanks, parched nullas, empty wells, water courses devoid of the slightest drop of moisture, burnt up paddy fields and an entire absence of pasture land. It is a wonder how the cattle live. The goats and donkeys possibly make the best of their scanty surroundings, and seem to be able to browse upon the most aggressively thorny fare with an enviable gusto. The kitchen relief in the taluk is under the superintendence of the village officers, assisted by a local Committee, and the Revenue staff has been increased to efficiently control the prevailing distress. It is satisfactory to know that the Revenue officers are tackling the situation with a thoroughly commendable energy. The foresight of Mr. Le Fanu, the Collector of the North Arcot District, in detecting the first signs of scarcity and vigorously prosecuting measures of relief, has been a boon to these terribly poor people, and only the other day M. R. Ry. K. B. Luchman Rao, the Deputy Collector on special Famine Works, received the thanks of Government for the able manner in which he is performing his work. But despite everything the standard of living is lowered generally all over the District, and the truest wisdom at the present moment consists in taking a very gloomy view of the near future.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ASTRONOMY.

THE history of the planet Neptune, writes the *Liverpool Mercury*, has become intertwined for the second time with the name of a local observer. The first occasion was when Mr. Lassel discovered the tiny satellite of the far away world some forty years ago, but the planet itself is so remote that few people have ever seen either the great world itself or its attendant moon. Now, however, Mr. Isaac Roberts, late of Maghull, has been able to photograph the planet and its moon, and all the world will soon be able to see the pictures of what many great astronomers have never seen. Mr. Roberts used to have a splendid observatory at Maghull, a place which was well known to most students. But the air in this locality is not very favourable to astronomical research, so our famous local astronomer moved off last year to a new observatory which he had built at Crowborough, Sussex. Last December he began taking a series of photographs of the planet Neptune with his 20-inch reflecting telescope. Sixteen photographs were taken, with long exposures, between the end of December and the end of February, and the results were that on eight plates there were distinct pictures of the satellite, which, by the way, is called Satellite. Our moon is about 240,000 miles from the centre of the earth, and has a diameter of about 2,162 miles. The satellite of Neptune is distant from the planet about 225,000 miles, with a diameter of about 2,000 miles. To photograph this small moon when it is nearly three thousand million of miles distant is no small triumph of the photographer's art, and Mr. Roberts had good reason to be proud of his work.

ANOTHER " MODERN MIRACLE."

THE *Christian World* publishes the following statement with regard to the engine-driver Hargraves and the recent accident on the Brighton line at Norwood :—" By all his mates he is known as the ' religious driver,' an epithet his character fully justifies. He never leaves home for work without kneeling with his wife and asking that Divine wisdom guidance may follow him throughout the day, and never steps on the engine without again asking for help. On the day of the accident he went back, after leaving his house, and asked his wife to pray all that day that ' the Lord would go before, whatever came,' in knelt himself agains on one knee in the passage with the request that he might be given ' wisdom for this day.' *When the accident happened and as he put on the brake, he cried ' Lord, sav, us,' and it has since been stated by expert engineers, no train has ever before pulled up in such a short distance.*

DEATHS primarily attributed to influenza rose during the week ending May 16 in London, according to the Registrar-General's returns, to 266, being more than double the highest number in any week of last year. There were in addition 52 cases in which influenza was certified to have occurred in the course of other diseases. Affections of the respiratory organs were attended with fatal results in 620 cases—303 in excess of the corrected average. Allowing for the increase of population, the births were 16 below, and the deaths 661 above the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years.

QUICK-witted people use SAPOLIO, but thoughtless folks have the hardest work. Sapolio is a solid Cake of Scouring Soap. Try it in your next house cleaning.—Agents H. BALLANTINE and SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Loodina, 2,140 tons, Captain C. Hugill, cleared yesterday for Rangoon and Moulmein *via* Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE British B T Robinson, 1,199 tons, Captain R H Tindale, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Port Said, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W & A Graham and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Karachee, with a general cargo, Hospital Assist Mahado Luxman, as cabin and 20 deck passengers.

THE British s. s. St Pancras, 2,781 tons, Captain R Young, cleared yesterday for Genoa, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Major Masters, Mr William, Mr Harworth, and 8 deck.

THE British County of York, 1,477 tons, Captain Robert Willie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, with a cargo of 2,768 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Beyts, Craig and Co.

THE French Mail Steamer La Seyne, 1,151 tons Captain R Smitz, sailed yesterday for Aden via Karachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Eugine Meiffre, Mr W Saint Pourcain Mr Ruttonjee J Tata, and 40 deck.

THE McIver Line s. s. Niagara, 1,978 tons, Captain James McConochie, cleared yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lt Harward, Rev C Swynnerton, Captain and Mrs Christie and two children, Mrs Prideaux and 8 children, Miss Constance Connor, Revd E Jenkins Bowen, Mrs Bowen and 2 children, and Mr Goode.

THE strong gale which has been blowing during the past few days at Goa capsized a fishing boat off Gaspar Dias, and one of the crew was drowned.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Cambria	1257	Miller	A	P Morrison
" St. Pancrass	2781	Young	B	K Nixon & Co
" S. Radcliffe	1415	Thomas	D	W & A Graham & Co
" Cy. of Dundee	2512	Halley	E	Sir C Forbes & Co
" Rajputana	1312	Hardcastle	F	B I S N Co
" Magdala	..		G	H M S
" Castle Eden	1555	Shadwick	HJ	W& A Graham & Co
" Surat	3741	Sleeman	M	Shepherd & Co
Ship S. Joakin	1007	Nakoda	N	H A H Hassum & Co
S.S. La Seyne	1151	Schmitz	O	M Maritime & Co
" Eden Bridge	1651	Morttaman	P	P Morrison
" Eiffel Tower	2062	Dodd	Q	B Craig & Co
HARBOUR WALL.				
" Poonani		Nacoda		Shepherd & Co.
" Bheema		do.		do.
" Neera		do.		do.

Time ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 41·3s.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Bohemia	2060	Mackay	1	W& A Graham & Co
" Persia	2317	Hutchison	2	W& A Graham & Co
" D. Balduino	3044	Cruciani	3	F Bozzoni
" Bishopsgate	1463	Watt	4	J Mackintosh & Co
" Mameluke	1702	Gill	6	K Nixon & Co
" Poseidon	2570	Lemesich	7	A-H Lloyd's S N Co
" Lycia	2116	Jones	8	K Nixon & Co
" Niagara	1781	McConochi	9	K Nixon & Co
" Regal	1502	Hinkins	10	W& A Graham & Co
" Accomac	1629	Chambers	11	......
" Kirby Hall	1688	Phillips	13	E. Bates & Co.
" Bretwalda	1002	Hunter	15	J Mackintosh &Co
" Lincolnshire	1741	Burgess	15	......
" Nyanza	1121	Simon	16	Allana Munji

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	County of York (s)	Wylie	Cardiff, May 6.
	Bedouin (s)	Goldsworthy	Genoa, May 21.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Kapurthala (s)	Rothwell	Karachi.
	La Seyne (s)	Schmitz	Aden.
	Niagara (s)	McConochie	Dunkirk.
	St. Pancras (s)	Young	Marseilles, &c.
	Loodiana (s)	Hugill	Rangoon, &c.

The steamer B. T. Robinson, began to load yesterday for Hamburg.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Scindia s	Stubb	Madras, May 21.
	Rauenthaler s	Hanssen	Bremerhaven, April 10.
6	Pundua s	Croft	Singapur, May 25.
	Gaekwar s	Mackenzie	Liverpool, May 4.
	Camiola s	Wilson	Malta, May 10.
	Electrician s	Brown	Liverpool, May 6.

DEPARTURES.

June 5.—Steamers Euphrates, City of Edinburgh, Victory, Glenelg, Maharani, and barque Orient.
June 6.—Steamers Shahjehan and Ganges.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

June.
8 Katoria s .... Negapatam.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 10.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Rufford Hall s—25 cases stout, P Cowasjee Shroff and Sons ; 50 cases stout, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 50 cases school slates, and 4 packages hardware, Byramjee Shapoorjee ; 20 packages soap, C Succoor.
Persia s—175 cases cases medicine, Heerjee Mooljee and Co ; 4 cases soap, D Cowasjee.
Niagara s—12 barrels salammoniac, H Goculdas.

FROM GLASGOW.

Persia s—100 cases whisky, and 40 cases rum, Dhunjebhoy Cowasjee ; 50 cases beer, Framjee Sands and Co ; 55 cases whisky, Jamsetjee Framjee ; 5 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co ; 60 cases whisky and 30 cases gingerwine, D Dadabhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Ganges s—38 cases brandy, Treacher and Co.
Adowa s—39 cases oilmenstores, A Sallaybhoy.
Pekin s—8 cases cheese, Rustomjee D Subedar ; 4 cases books D V Sadhale and Co.
Kolpino s—50 drums spirit of turpentine, A Abdoolhoosen.

FROM MARSEILLES.

La Seyne s—35 cases vermouth, D Dadabhoy ; 3 cases wine, The Secretary, Yacht Club.
R Rubattino s—2 casks brandy, N V Curranee ; 97 cases brandy, Treacher and Co.

FROM GENOA.

D Balduino s—2 cases stationery, A Esmaljee.

FROM NEW YORK.

Rufford Hall s—61 packages clocks, Shamjee Lilladhur.

FROM ANTWERP.

Juno s—2 hogsheads brandy, Naneckjee Pestonjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Elektra s—1 cases photographic materials, A M J Isphanee ; 10 cases cabinet ware, Treacher and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Rufford Hall s—616 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 50 cases brandy, D Dadabhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia s,—25 bales wool, and 50 bales goat hair, W and A Graham and Co ; 50 bales wool, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 550 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythel and Co ; 99 bales wool, Motee Jetha ; 650 cwts myrabollams, H Rowjee ; 60 bales wool, D Nagjee.
Kirby Hall s,—12 bales cotton, and 1,488 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 95 bales wool, Framjee Sands and Co ; 20 bales wool, D Khimjee ; 2 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co.
City of Dundee s—191 cwts coir yarn, T Lowjee.

FOR LONDON.

Assam s,—9½ cwts ivory, C Moossa ; 12 cwts ivory, E Passia and Co ; 13 chests opium, The P and O Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Eiffel Tower s,—2,000 cwts poppyseed, E Spinner and Co ; 400 balles cotton, George Lockhart and Co ; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers ; 2,000¾ cwts linseed, David Sassoon and and Co ; 600 cwts linseed, F L Batlibhoy and Co ; 200 cwts linseed 3,538½ cwts rapeseed, and 934½ cwts poppy seed, F L Batliboi and Co.
Niagra s—600 cwts linseed, Stark Winkler and Co.
Sarah Radcliffe s—2,000 cwts wheat, Stark Winkler and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lycia s—7,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co ; 800 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co.
Cambria s—374 bales hemp, Itcharan Harjeewandass ; 330 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 400 cwts wheat, and 600 cwts rapeseed, L Nupoo.
Kt Errant s—990 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 2,000 cwts wheat, T Ludha ; 4,500 cwts wheat, Stark Winkler.

FOR HAVRE.

Arabian Prince s—6,000 cwts wheat, and 2,712 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.
Eden Bridge s—2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.
Kt Commander s—1999½ cwts rapeseed and 124 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 4,500 cwts wheat, Stark Winkler and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

B T Robinson s—1,000 cwts castorseed, Hugo Schwer and Co ; 320 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 220 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co ; 165 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 475 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 771 bales cotton, Durst and Co ; 320 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 1,250 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 633 bales cotton and 9 cases bristles, Volkart Brothers ; 605 bales cotton, Ernsthausen and Co ; 1,310 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 275 bales cotton, and 3,001½ cwts poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 925 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 42 bales cotton, A S Moodelliar and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Tod Durant and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia s—2,001 cwts groundnuts, F L Batliboi and Co.
Regal s—2,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co.
Bohemia s—3,999 cwts groundnuts, E Spinner and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co.

FOR GENOA.

Bretwalda s—4 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.
D Balduino s—50 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—10 cases bristles, Stark Winkler and Co ; 580 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 330 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 650 bales cotton, Breul and Co.
Castle Eden s—220 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co ; 110 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Bohemia s—250 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR VENICE.

Poseidon s—120 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 10.

Wilson, Brig-Surg, Bo, Medical staff, on leave, from Panchgani.
Bell, Major, 26th Bo I, on leave, from Neemuch.

DEPARTURES.—June 9.

Bertie, Major, Punjab, R W Fus, on duty, to Peshawar.
M ercer, Lt, Ms, 26th Regt M I, on duty, to Secundrabad.

JUNE 10.

Kelly, Surgn, Ms, Medical staff, on duty, to Madras.
Masani, Surgn-Major, Bo, 3rd Belooches, on leave, to Karachi.
Harward, Lt, 10th B I, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. ACWORTH, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 11th June 1891.

1. With reference to District Order No. 2856 of 8th instant standing order Bombay Garrison (with map of Bombay) can be obtained at Head-quarters. Price 8 annas per copy.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. Rifles.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 10TH OF JUNE, 1891.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and — that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head " Wind " gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The 6th column under the head " Temperature " gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10 : 0 denoting acloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head " Rainfall " gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st November to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·521	Calm.	3	97·5	78·1	68	0·15	0·53	+4·17
Agra	29·516	S W	5	100·5	83·4	69	..	1·65	+1·33
Cawnpore	29·544	W	6	106·1	83·6	62	6·10	0·10	..
Allahabad	29·511	Calm.	8	106·9	84·2	51	..	0·35	−0·16
Jhansi	29·513	S S W	6	106·5	88·7	51	..	0·05	−0·11
Jacobabad	29·452	Calm.	3	119·0	89·7	25	..	..	..
Karachi	29·561	S W	19	93·0	81·7	80	..	0·01	+0·01
Ajmere	29·508	W	15	105·8	89·5	66	..	..	−0·13
Deesa	29·640	N W	31	101·4	81·7	62	..	..	−0·08
Rajkote	29·672	W	25	99·9	73·7	60	..	..	−0·51
Veraval	29·733	W S W	13	83·8	89·8	87	..	..	..
Neemuch	29·647	S W	28	101·8	73·1	62	..	..	−0·39
Indore	29·698	W S W	11	98·0	76·1	59	..	0·05	−1·36
Saugor	29·619	W	14	103·4	81·6	64	..	0·74	+0·25
Jubbulpur	29·631	W	4	98·0	81·1	62	..	1·89	+0·95
Hoshangabad	29·697	S W	13	104·0	82·6	65	..	..	−1·77
Khandwa	29·725	W	22	101·7	82·8	68	..	0·45	−0·72
Raipur	29·781	WNW	12	104·4	83·5	37	..	0·17	−1·45
Nagpoor	29·653	W S W	16	107·8	86·3	48	..	..	−2·41
Amraoti	29·639	WNW	18	103·8	81·4	56	..	..	−1·68
Akola	29·733	N W	19	104·8	80·7	52	..	..	−1·15
Surat	29·757	S W	F	95·9	83·0	73	..	..	−0·75
Malegaon	29·754	W S W	29	99·8	78·7	74	..	..	−1·30
Bombay	29·814	W S W	17	92·2	82·2	77	0·02	0·28	−4·09
Poona	29·795	W	24	95·9	73·9	65	..	..	−1·71
Sholapore	29·803	S W	9	100·7	74·5	57	..	0·04	−2·39
Ratnagiri	29·811	W	11	92·4	82·3	69	..	0·22	−9·27
Belgaum	29·875	WNW	7	86·8	69·3	90	0·01	0·01	−2·17
Goa	29·844	S W	11	91·0	81·0	66	1·05	1·08	..
Karwar	29·875	Calm.	4	88·8	75·2	92	0·64	1·70	−10·59
Mangalore	29·933	E S E	3	83·8	72·9	98	2·55	10·04	−2·35
Calicut	29·955	calm.	7	80·3	74·0	92	0·84	12·02	+0·26
Cochin	29·957	N E	M	81·3	74·6	94	3·29	9·40	−0·17
Bangalore	29·934	W	6	89·2	69·3	82	0·15	2·81	+1·38
Secunderabad	29·772	WNW	17	102·3	78·2	57	..	0·08	−1·20
Masulipatam	29·698	N W	14	107·7	81·0	85	..	2·14	+0·71
Bellary	29·840	W	14	100·5	76·8	61	..	0·13	−0·53
Cuddapah	29·835	W	..	105·2	83·4	57	..	0·71	−0·58
Madras	29·778	W	17	101·8	82·6	55	..	0·04	−0·76
Coimbatore	29·912	S	5	82·1	71·3	98	0·05	..	..
Trichinopoly	29·861	W	14	103·1	80·8	79	..	0·05	−0·46
Negapatam	29·831	S W	5	96·5	78·8	71	0·08	0·08	−0·33
Colombo, (9th June).	29·986	S W	13	85·0	79·0	75	..	3·53	−0·15

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate. F=Fresh. S=Strong. H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a rapid fall at Agra and Jhansi the barometric changes during the past 24 hours in either direction have been generally small. Readings are relatively low in the Indus Valley and high in Ceylon and off the Malabar Coast. The baric gradients continue to be very steep all over the country, and the isobars indicate that a small disturbance is forming off the West Coast between Ratnagiri and Mangalore. The barometer reads below the normal average in Sind, the Punjab, North-West Provinces and Rajputana and above it elsewhere. Winds are very unusual on the Malabar Coast, while in all other parts of the Indian region they are mostly from the south-west and north-west. The force has been strong at Deesa, Karachi, Ajmere, Neemuch, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Malegaon, Poona, Bombay, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary and Madras. This morning the wind velocity was 32 miles per hour at Rajkot and Deesa, 28 at Secunderabad, Nagpur and Malegaon, 26 at Poona, 22 at Hoshangabad, Khandwa and Ajmere, 20 at Amraoti, Akola, Neemuch and Indore, 18 at Madras, 16 at Bombay and Karachi and 12 at Jubulpore, Ratnagiri and Bellary. The maximum temperature is below the normal average at Delhi, Agra, Karachi, Deesa, Jubulpore, Surat, Mangalore, Coimbatore and Cochin and above it in all other districts. The highest maximum was 119° at Jacobabad. Nights are more or less cool at Delhi, Agra, Jacobabad, Karachi, Ajmere, Neemuch, Mangalore, Coimbatore and Negapatam and are hot elsewhere. The lowest temperature registered last night was 69° at Belgaum. Humidity has increased at several stations and the skies are overcast at Delhi, Agra, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Khandwa, Calicut and Cochin, and are partially clouded in several districts. Heavy rain has fallen at Cochin (3·29) and Mangalore (2·55), and at Delhi, Cawnpore, Bombay, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Calicut, Bangalore, Coimbatore, and Negapatam there have been light to moderate showers. The isobars on the West Coast between Calicut indicate that a small disturbance is forming to Ratnagiri and westwards of Goa in the Arabian Sea and it is very probable that the weather there is equally with rain and fresh to strong winds. On the Malabar Coast the monsoon gradient is normal, while that between Karwar and Bombay is steadily increasing, and is now three-fourths its average strength, so that conditions to-day are generally more favourable for rain. In the Madras Presidency, the Punjab, and the North-West Provinces, conditions are slightly favourable for rain and a few local showers may be expected.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 10.

The barometer changes are rather irregular. A fall is reported from Central Punjab, North Konkan, Ceylon, West Bengal, and Burma ; and a rise elsewhere. Pressure is highest in the extreme south ; lowest in south Punjab ; and relatively low near Benares. Winds are variable in Malabar, and with calms reported in northern India Elsewhere the directions are fairly normal ; the force being strong in Western and Central India and over the Bay. The temperature changes are irregular, but on the whole downwards, more particularly in Malabar ; the mean temperature being above the normal in Bombay, the Central Provinces, Madras, and Rajputana. The highest maximum 119 degs in Jacobabad. Rain is generally heavy in Burma and Malabar and fairly general in Bengal ; but scattered elsewhere. Bassein reports ten inches ; Moulmein four ; and Rangoon, Akyab, Trevandrum, and Cochin about three.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 9th June, 1891.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·745
Temperature of the Air	87·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80·2
Dew Point	77·9
Relative humidity of Air	74·7
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	3·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	92·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	83·0
General Directions of Wind*	WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours *	397
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	0·25
" " year	0·46
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 10th June	0·02

* From midnight to midnight.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES ! ! !—We have FOR SALE a fine assortment of LADIES' SILVER WATCHES of exceptionally good quality. Crystal Face Keyless from Rs. 35. Hunting and Half Hunting at Rs. 45 and Rs. 50 respectively.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Watch and Clock Manufacturers, Bombay and Poona.

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld.—NEW HOSIERY for Ladies and Children. Ladies' Black Lisle Hose Soilless dye, from Rs. 1-12. Children's Hose, from Re. 1-0 per pair.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—An ADJOURNED MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m.

SPARE AMMUNITION for No. 2 AIR GUN, bullets 1,000, Rs. 2; 1 dozen darts, Rs. 1-8; Springs, Rs. 3, Spare Ammunition for No. 3 Air Gun, 500 bullets, Rs. 2; 1 doz. darts Rs. 2; Spring replaced, Rs. 3.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.—MRS. GILLESPIE, late Dress-Maker, Southwell and Austin, Ld., is open to an ENGAGEMENT, as Dress-Maker or Milliner. For Terms and Particulars address care of General Post Office, Bombay.

WANTED a really good PIANIST, also TWO YOUNG LADIES as Lady Assistants in a well-known Hotel in Calcutta. Applicants are requested to send Photos. For further particulars apply to "W. C. M.," Victoria Hotel, British Indian Street, Calcutta.

MATHEMATICS.—WANTED a CAPABLE MAN to teach Trigonometry, Algebra, and Logarithms, for three hours daily. Rs. 30 monthly. Apply "X.Z.," this Office.

WANTED a CLERK for the Cercle Litteraire ; must have fair knowledge of French. Apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY, 44, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

COCA WINE.—A powerful Nerve Stimulant. Restores the functions of the digestive organs and strengthens the mental and physical powers. Price Rs. 2 per bottle. PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR.—"FOUNTAIN HOTEL," patronized by the present Commander-in-Chief, is the only one on the Hill having best sets of thoroughly ventilated rooms, facing west, and commanding excellent view. First class Cuisne. Rates moderate.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting room. Terms moderate.

FOR SALE, COTTON and LEATHER BELTINGS. Single 1" at 4", and double 4" at 6". Apply to the GODOWN-KEEPER, Messrs. N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 71, Apollo Street.

A B MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—For Offices and Residence, SECOND and THIRD FLOOR HOUSE, No. 8, opposite the Bombay Bank. For rent and conditions apply to HAJEE OOSMAN HAJEE CHHOTANI, old Memon Moholla.

TO LET—LARGE ROOM in the Fort. Apply "LET," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER, thorough Blood Purifier, the only remedy at the present day that has cured and will cure Consumption.—PHILLIPS and Co., Bombay and Poona.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES ! ! ! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renowed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE :—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore : —All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

SOOTH YOUR WORRIED MIND—LONG PLAYING MUSICAL BOX, playing for 2 hours when once wound. A CAPITAL NOVELTY ever imported in India.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watch-maker, No. 42, Medows Street.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of arious other great Poets ; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8; postage, Anna 1.

HURRELL, Esq., Boreham, Chelmsford, writes :—
"CELANDINE removed my Corns without the slightest pain. I have since cured eight men in my employ."

CELANDINE,
CERTAIN
CURE for CORNS.

WARRANTED to REMOVE CORNS BY THE ROOTS when other Remedies fail. Can be easily applied, worn with tightest boot, and positively cures in a week. No cutting required. Thousands of Testimonials. Sold by all Chemists and in the Bazaars. If not procurable write for circulars, &c., to the wholesale Agent

60, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.

See you get "CELANDINE." Price 12 Annas Per Bottle Refuse Substitutes.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.
[illegible] 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

R. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, and avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices :—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 „
MASTIFFS	£20 „
BOARHOUNDS	£20 „
BULL DOGS	£20 „
BULL TERRIERS	£10 „
FOX TERRIERS	£10 „
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 „
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 „
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 „

Apply

MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.
Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costivenes.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials. Showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
303½, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

NEWTON'S "CHAHPORE" TEA CONCERN
KANGRA VALLEY.

THE BATCH of famous "Chahpore" Brand of High Class TEAS just received, as follows :—

ORANGE PEKOE	Re. 1 2 per lb.
UNIVERSAL MIXTURE	„ 0 14 „
PEKOE	„ 0 13 „
BROKEN PEKOE	„ 0 12 „
BROKEN TEA	„ 0 10 „

The Teas are put up in 1 lb. packets, each packet bearing the Proprietor's name and guaranteed pure. Special Terms for Large Orders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
Sole Agents.
11, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

BICYCLES
AND
TRICYCLES
BY
J. K. STARLEY AND CO., LD.
OF COVENTRY.

WE are now selling the ROVER with ordinary RED RUBBER TYRES ; 1 inch BLACK RUBBER TYRES ; and CUSHION TYRES.

All at greatly reduced prices. For Strength, Elegance, and Speed they stand unrivalled. Ball Bearings throughout. Price Lists to intending Buyers only, on application to the Sole Agents :—

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
OPPOSITE RAJABAI TOWER, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses register d free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

BRAIDED WIRE PILLOWS.

COOL, Comfortable, and sleep-inducing, and indispensable during the Hot Weather.

Apply to
JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
18, Marine Street.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, &c.
APPROACHING COMPLETION, TANSA WATER WORKS.
DYNAMITE.

CONTRACTORS having a Surplus Stock of the best English Quality are prepared to dispose of it immediately at low rates.

For Prices and Particulars address
WALSH, LOVETT & Co.,
18, Esplanade Road, Bombay,
Who will have also for disposal
BRIDGE ERECTING PLANT.

5-TON LIFTING CRANES	DIVING APPARATUS
STEAM & OTHER WINCHES	DREDGERS
PULLEY BLOCKS	PILE DRIVERS

IRON CENTRES FOR ARCHING, 7, 10, 20, 30 ft. SPANS.
TUNNEL PLANT.
Cornish, Vertical, Multitubular, Roots Boilers.
Horizontal Engines, with Air Compressors.
Complete sets of Rock Drilling Machines.
Steam and other Pumps.
Wrought Iron Pipes, Lathes, &c.
Small Tunnel Waggons.
TRAMWAY PLANT.
Locomotives (Hunslet Engine Co.) 2 ft. 6 in. gauge.
Waggons, Trollies, &c.
Steel Rails, 16lbs.
Teakwood Sleepers.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.
No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY,
Situate at Bazaar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 11th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Jairaj Makanjee, and under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in the indentures of mortgage, and further charge, dated respectively the 21st day of September, 1883 29th day of May, 1884, 11th day of November, 1886, 5th day of January, 1888, and 13th day of March, 1890, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Jamnabai, widow, and executrix of Gokaldas Premjee, and Luckmidas Gokaldas alias Kakoo Gokaldas, son of the said Gokaldas, Premjee, the following immoveable property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Bazaar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort, containing by admeasurement 46 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector of Land Revenue Nos. 594, 595 and 603, and Collector's new No. 5715, and new Survey No. 8677, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment formerly under No. 76, and now under No. 73, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east by the Bazaar Gate Street, on or towards the west partly by the property of Ramjee Khetsey, partly by the property of Gokaldas Culliianjee, and partly by that of Damodar Pragjee, on or towards the north partly by the property of Borah Miakhan Ebrahimjee, partly by that of Huridas Toolsidas, and partly by the Temple of Thakoordwar, and on or towards the south by the property of Jairam Sewjee, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Jamnabai and Lukhmidas Gokaldas and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Muljee Bhowanidas Barbhaya at his office, No. 9, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, June 11, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 10.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening advises a decline of ⅛ per cent. in Consols at 95⅛ ; and of ¼ per cent. in French Rentes, at 95¼ ; but the market rates of discount were unaltered in London ; and about £150,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 105. Bar Silver was down ⅛d. per oz. again, at 44⅛d. ; and Rupee Paper was ¼ per cent. lower in Fours, and ⅛ in 4½ per cents., at £74½ for the former, and £76⅛ for the latter ; while in New York, the metal was ⅛ per cent. higher, at 97⅞, with demand Exchange in London half a cent down, at 87½ dollars. Paris Exchange on London was a shade lower, at frcs. 25·32½. The Banks' buying rate in London, at 30 days' sight on India, was unaltered, at 1s. 4⅝d.

The Wheat Market had become dull, and No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool was 1d. per cental lower, at 8s. 4d. ex-quay ; Monday's quotations, however, being repeated for Spot White Delhi and Soft Red ; as they also are for Bombay Linseed on the spot and to arrive, though the market is called quieter.

Cotton in Liverpool closed dull, both generally and for Surats, and Arrivals quiet, the day's Sales having reached only 6,000 bales, inclusive of 400 Surats. 4 11-16d. was still the price of spot Americans, and East Indian was still unchanged in value ; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher, in all positions. The day's Imports were 27,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

In New York, the spot price of Mid.-Uplands was still 8⅞ cents. ; but September Futures were two per cents. lower, at 8·75 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 7,000 bales ; and the following is now the comparison between the present season's Receipts, and those for the two previous years :—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Tuesday's Receipts	7,000	1,400	800
Three days' do.	14,000	2,400	2,600
Since 1st Sept. '90,	6,768,000	5,720,200	5,473,600

Our Local Market for the staple remains inactive at previous quotations, with a very limited business passing. Exporters have taken 750 bales to-day, consisting of 300 Dharwar, at Rs. 167-8 ; 200 Bengals, at Rs. 142-45½ ; 100 each of Compta, at Rs. 179 ; and Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 142 ; and 50 Barsee, at Rs. 182 ; the purchases for the Mills having been confined to 200 Ante, at Rs. 157 ; 150 Bhownugger, at Rs. 166-7 ; and 50 Vingorla, at Rs. 152¼ per candy.

WHEAT.—Although there has been no accession of business in this market, purchases for export having been upon only a moderate scale, the tone has become firm, and an advance of one anna per cwt. has been established in prices at our quotations, say :—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs. 5-4-0	per cwt.
Do 85 „	„ 5-3-0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„ 4-12-0	„
Red Delhi	„ 4-6-6 to 4-7-0	„
Hard Yellow	„ 4-5-0	„
Red Ahmedabad	„ 4-4-0	„
Hard Red	„ 4-3-6	„

SEEDS have been steady with only a moderate business doing, and no further change in quotations has taken place.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	3,932 bales.
Wheat	86,959 cwt.
Linseed	10,334 „
Rapeseed	2,595 „
Poppyseed	1,505 „
Groundnuts	1,273 „
Castorseed	559 „

FREIGHTS continue in the same dull state, with rates nominally unaltered, but no fresh business of importance has transpired again to-day.

EXCHANGE has been quiet but steady at last evening's rates at 1s. 4 13-16d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 5 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits. The latter were offered at 1s. 5 1-32d. without finding a buyer, and a few transactions took place for this month's delivery, at 1s. 5 1-16d. for Sterling Bills, and 1·80 for Francs, the feeling at closing having been steady, with these rates doubtful. We, however, quote ready :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 13-16d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 4⅞d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 15-16d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 5 1-16d.	„
Francs do.	1·80 to 1·80¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER dropped again in the earlier part of the day, and quotations for Fours became 106 9-16 for Money and the next Settlement, with 106½ named for the July Account ; but as has lately been the case, the feeling became stronger towards the close, and final rates were ⅛ per cent. higher than the above ; with 4½ per cents. quoted at 107¼ to ⅜, nominal.

SHARES continue to attract hardly any attention; and we call the market very quiet, all round, with prices unaltered at our quotations.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JUNE 9.
The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 9.
The P. and O. Company's steamer Chusan arrived here this evening.

SUEZ, JUNE 9.
The P. and O. Company's steamer Britannia arrived here from Colombo this morning.

COLOMBO, JUNE 9.
The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Thisbe, from Hongkong, left for Bombay this evening.

JUNE 10.
N. L. Mail steamer Salier, from Australia, arrived.
Mail steamer Massilia, from Australia, arrived.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 9.
The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull.

Surats dull.	
Good Dhollera	3⅞
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.	1s. 4⅝d
2¾ per cent. Consols for account..	95⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	95¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74½
4½ per cent. „	76⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105
Bar Silver	44⅛

The sum of about £150,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JUNE 10.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via D'rect Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Telegrams in code language can be accepted for Iquique in Chili at the risk of senders.

Telegrams can be accepted for the following places in Chili :—Chanaral, Taltal, Huanillos, Tocopilla and Pisagua

Telegrams can be sent to Arica, Tacua, and Antofa Gust at the same rate as Iquique.

Telegrams for Caldera and Copiapo in Chili can be accepted at sender's risk.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted between Yeh and Tavoy.

Mauritius mail closes at Aden at 6 p.m. to-day.
Persian Gulf mail closes at Karachi at 8-30 a.m. to-day.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 10th June, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	10	9	22 a.m.	2	38
Teheran	10	2	40 p.m.	..	33
Suez	10	2	30 p.m.	..	20

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 10th June, 1891.

—	Miximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	23	..	3
„ Kurrachee	..	21	..	1
„ Madras	..	19	..	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

OOTHAMNA.

CURRANEY OR ALLBLESS—Third day ceremony of late Cowasjee Bezonjee Curraney or Allbless will be performed at 3 p.m., to-day, at Hornby Road, in the late Dadyshet's Fire Temple.

DEATH.

MANOCKJEE DADABHOY—June 9, at Bombay, Mr. Manockjee Dadabhoy, head-salesman for over 33 years in the employ of Messrs. Lyon & Co., Bombay.

SECUNDERABAD.

DEATH.

CHENAI—June 10, at 2 p.m., Bai Pherozebai, the wife of Mr. Eduljee Sorabjee Chenai, aged 67. (By telegram.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BELL—May 29, at Chaubattia, Kumaon, the wife of Mr A H Bell, S M D, of a son.
BLAKE—June 6, at Madras, the wife of Sub-Conductor Henry A R Blake, Ordnance Department, of a son.
DYER—May 26, at Shwebo Cantonments, Upper Burma, the wife of Rev J P Dyer, Junior Chaplain, of a son.
STEWART—June 5, at Kurseong, the wife of G A Stewart, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WALMSLEY—KELLNER—June 6, at St Paul's Cathedral, by the Rev C J Palmer, William Herbert Walmsley, to Kate Beatrice, youngest daughter of the late G F Kellner.

DEATHS.

BEVERLEY—June 3, at Trimulgherry, Harriet Dorothea, infant daughter of Quarter-Master Sergeant Beverley, 79th Field R A, and his wife Nellie, aged 10 months and 13 days.
FALCONER—June 6, at Newton House, Vepery, Ebbie, the dearly loved baby of Mr and Mrs S E Falconer, aged 10 months and 26 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1891.

SIR WILLIAM GORDON CUMMING's endeavour to vindicate his reputation has failed. Judgment has been given against him, and a gallant officer and the bearer of an honoured name has been broken, irretrievably broken. This is a painful, but it was an inevitable, ending to a painful case. There are many people in India who have known Sir William Gordon Cumming both here and at home, and to whom the first whisper against his honour seemed as absurd as it was malevolent. But there is a point at which general conceptions of character must yield to specific proofs. The Prince of Wales, testifying to ten years' friendship with the plaintiff, and admitting that he had never known him as other than an honourable man, had nevertheless to accept the weight of evidence against him. "There are five against you," was the Prince's answer when Sir William Gordon Cumming pleaded his long service and his unblemished reputation against the charges of his accusers, and five witnesses and his own signature condemned him beyond hope of vindication. Let the case be put in the light most favourable to the plaintiff and it is still impossible to see how, except on the assumption of a cruel and extraordinary conspiracy, any other finding than one unfavourable to him could have been arrived at. Nothing is known of Tranby Croft to warrant the assumption that it was a lair into which men are lured to their ruin. And yet if we remove that hypothesis, how can the part that Mr. Wilson's family have played in this matter be regarded as other than one that was forced upon them, and was carried out in truth and good faith? There was every reason in the world why Sir William Gordon Cumming should be as secure against unwarranted suspicion and allegation as if he had been in his own house. The house party has been chosen to meet the Prince of Wales ; they were all men and women acceptable to him, and the presence of each of them at Tranby Croft meant that they were not merely the friends of the host, but that they were the friends of his chief guest. If "protection" can be thought of in such a connection, the presence of the Prince of Wales was a protection to Sir William Gordon Cumming, as it was to everyone else, much too powerful to allow it to be possible that he should be charged with card-sharping unless there had been the gravest foundation for the charge. The ordinary obligations of hospitality count for something, too, even where baccarat is played and high stakes are tabled. Lucrezia Borgia could invite her guests to Ferrara, and pay off old scores by poisoning them at supper. But Lucrezia Borgias do not preside over English country houses, and besides there is no suggestion that when Sir William Gordon Cumming accepted the hospitality of Tranby Croft his relations with his host and hostess were other than the friendliest.

But getting rid of all preposterous hypothesis and coming to the at least rational suggestion that the two ladies and three gentlemen whom he charged with having defamed him were mistaken, how does the case stand then ? First of all there were five witnesses who bore testimony to acts which every one of them would certainly rather have not seen. Their evidence was that of unwilling, and for that reason deliberate and dispassionate observers. Witnesses such as these would be likely to see not more but less than actually happened—to minimise, in their version of the occurrence, rather than magnify. The two first to notice irregularities in Sir William Gordon Cumming's play were the hostess and her son. On the next night three independent witnesses, one a brother officer of Sir William's, undertook to watch his play, so that the suspicions which had arisen on the previous night might be either confirmed or removed. In any reasonable view of an investigation undertaken under these conditions, it must appear certain that the person whose conduct was watched would have every circumstance in his favour. No charge had been even hinted at outside the immediate family circle after the first night's discovery ; had Sir William Gordon Cumming played fair on the second night, those who had noticed irregularities on the night before would have felt it their duty to keep their suspicions, strong though they might be, to themselves. Had the facts been in doubt the benefit of the doubt would have been given to him, for the benefit would have gone to his hosts as well as to him. Everything, the obligations of hospitality, the presence of a guest whose entertainment would be cruelly marred by such a scandal, and the supreme discomfort of discovering that you have been entertaining a card-sharper unawares—everything predisposed them to the more indulgent view of the case, if only the evidence had been doubtful enough. Witnesses like those whom Sir Charles Russell has called for the defence claim belief because one and all of them certified to occurrences which in the nature of thing he and she would rather not have seen and rather not have spoken about. The question whether the Wilsons would have done better if they had taken no notice of what they had seen is one that can scarcely be discussed. The ethics of the card-table are absolute, and they are based on truth, honour, and straightforwardness. To ignore violation of them by a guest may be indulgent to him, but it is hard upon the others, and harder still upon yourself, as it puts you in danger of being one day found exercising a too tolerant, if perfectly disinterested, neutrality towards doubtful practices. "You saw this and you said nothing !" is the certain condemnation that awaits those who hold that the obligations of hospitality extend to an unlimited tolerance. If it be the case that the Prince of Wales fills the *role* of an arbiter of ethics and manners amongst his "set," it is easy to understand why it was thought necessary to refer the matter to him. The reference was made when the proof of misconduct was complete. As he very fairly put it in Court at the end of last week, he did not see the acts of cheating imputed to Sir William Gordon Cumming, but he was bound to believe the eyewitnesses who testified to them. Sir Edward Clark seems to have gone greatly beyond the limits of prudent and necessary advocacy when he declared on Monday that if the name of the plaintiff were removed from the Army List it was impossible that the names of the Prince of Wales and General Owen Williams could remain. General Williams, it will be remembered, was one of the two—Lord Coventry being the other—who drew up the document which can only be interpreted as Sir William Gordon Cumming's confession. In that document the plaintiff undertook, on the understanding that "certain circumstances" which had occurred during the week at Tranby Croft, were kept secret, never to touch a card again for the rest of his life. The "certain circumstances" were not kept secret ; for that, it is said, Sir William has to thank a lady who is on terms of intimate relationship with Marlborough House. The Tranby Croft witnesses one and all deny that they divulged the compact.

However this may be, there is no possible explanation of it which will make it other than a solemn and irrefutable confirmation of the charge against Sir William. His counsel contended that the object of the document was to hide the part that the Prince of Wales had played in the scandal. The argument, as thus condensed, is scarcely intelligible. The document hid nothing, except the plaintiff's own conduct, and human loquacity allowed it to serve that purpose for less than three months. Whether the case was one in which a compact of any kind was properly admissible, is another question, though that is scarcely a point that the plaintiff ought to have raised, since so long as the secret was kept it meant social salvation to him. If the part which the Prince of Wales took in the transaction is to be considered and if it is found that he erred, it must be found also that he erred on the side of good-nature. His hosts, except that they allowed the decision in a matter of honour and honest dealing to be passed by his Royal Highness, took the right view of what had happened at their card-table. The Prince, in throwing a veil over conduct which ought to have been dealt with by Sir William Gordon Cumming's commanding officer, arbitrated in a matter which was beyond the jurisdiction of even the most illustrious leader of society. The Wilsons appear to have felt that they had done their duty when they had put the Prince of Wales in possession of the facts ; the Prince of Wales, yielding to characteristic good-nature, thought he had done this when he had bound over an errant soldier to foreswear cards and live straight for the rest of his days. We believe that while everyone will appreciate the kindliness of his motives, there will be general regret that a general officer—as the Prince is—thought it his duty to combine with others to ensure the concealment of conduct in an officer of which that officer's commandant would have had to take cognizance had it come under his notice. For "tacit" silence under the circumstances much might have been said ; but the silence which is secured by solemn bond and covenant is another matter. Sir Edward Clark, Conservative and Solicitor General though he is, has censured the Prince of Wales's conduct in this matter in terms more severe than any which have been forensically applied to a member of the Royal Family since Brougham's impassioned advocacy of Queen Caroline exposed George the Fourth to his invective. This was unnecessary, even if in this matter the Prince of Wales's peace of mind has been a little too solicitously thought of, for the counsel for Sir William Gordon Cumming is not likely to have been instructed to complain that the commanding officer of the Scots Guards was prevented by the Prince of Wales from learning what his Lieutenant-Colonel had been doing at the baccarat table. Sir William has been called upon to vindicate his reputation as an officer and a man of honour. He has failed, and once more the loser pays. If he pays dearly, we must remember that he staked heavily—his good name and all that a man lives for—against the paltry gains that the surreptitious shifting of a few counters could bring him. Moralizing would be thrown away on such a case, for the lessons that it yields is as old as human experience, yet there will always be men who will never learn it, save in the bitterest of all schools.

THE Calcutta High Court has just given judgment in appeal in a case of "Harimaitism," in which even greater atrocity was exhibited than in the Calcutta case which last year gave a new name to an old offence. The culprit this time was a Mahomedan—a fact which may be brought to the notice of the few Bombay Mahomedans who thought they were bringing no discredit on their community by joining the ranks of the opponents of Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill. He was a young man of twenty-two, living at Moorshedabad ; his victim was "an undeveloped and immature child-wife of ten," whom, after injuring her as much as it was possible to injure her short of killing her, he hanged there and then, so as to make it appear that she had committed suicide. He fell into the hands of an unscrupulously indulgent jury, who at first found "that Enayet Sheik, the accused, was the cause of the death of his wife, being inflamed with lust, but that he had no intention of causing her death, and therefore he is not guilty of murder." The Sessions Judge thereupon instructed the jury to find upon the question whether the prisoner knew that by his act he was likely to cause the girl's death, and on this, they found "that the accused did not know he was likely to cause death when he hung up his wife, because he was beside himself when he did the act, and was not able to consider the probability that death would ensue, and he probably thought she was dead already." The Judge interpreted this as a verdict of having caused death by a rash and negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide, but being himself of opinion that the accused was guilty of murder, he referred the matter to the High Court, who had before them, what the Sessions Judge had not, except in the form of depositions before the committing magistrate—the deposition of the civil surgeon who examined the body. He was examined mainly on the question whether the deceased had died from the earlier injuries, or from strangulation. His evidence went very strongly to show that the girl was alive when her husband hanged her, and the High Court held, on the evidence, that the accused knew she was alive. He was therefore held guilty of murder—murder as brutal and cowardly as any that could be conceived. The Court, nevertheless, felt that they would be doing their duty if they found a sentence short of one of death, the ground of their indulgence being "the mental condition of the prisoner." He therefore gets off with a sentence of penal servitude for life. Whatever the mental condition referred to is that which the jury took into account in their second verdict, namely that he was "beside himself," or the condition, which calls for less indulgence, named in their first verdict, does not appear. But however this may be "Harimaitism" in its latest manifestation has been pronounced to be murder. Perhaps the most noteworthy thing in the case is the finding, not of the High Court, but of the Moorshedabad jury—a finding which should make us thankful that in India the jury system is provided with certain wholesome and effectual restraints. Otherwise it would often mean little more than, in the memorable words of Lord Durham, the bringing together of a handful of men for the subversion of justice. A jury which could take such a view of Enayet Sheik's conduct as was given expression to in the first verdict of the Moorshedabad jury must have been wanting in the moral sense.

THE Government Resolution on the Clock Tower Tragedy which we publish in another column furnishes reasons against offering a reward for evidence tending to the elucidation of the mystery. The reasons, whatever may be their validity now, would have had less force a month ago, when the tragedy was recent, and there was less likelihood of evidence having been made away with, and of witnesses and possible accomplices having disappeared. As we suggested a week ago, the only question now is whether it is not too late to offer a reward. Government fear lest "speculative misleading suggestions" should be put forward. This, however, might mean nothing more serious than the presentation of new hypotheses, which, like every working hypothesis that the police have to take up in cases of this kind, would be tested by inquiry, and abandoned or persevered with according as there were evidence or no evidence in support of them. A week has passed since the Coroner's jury brought in their verdict, and no addition whatever, despite what we are bound to think is honest and vigilant enquiry, has been made to the body of available evidence. The two Mahomedans who are said to have been frequently in Aslajee's company have been discovered ; the three Parsee children have been confronted with them, and there has been a complete failure to identify them as the two Mahomedans whom the children say they saw on the Tower. This important and, as it seemed, promising line of inquiry, has led therefore to a mere *cul de sac*. A liberal reward might bring forward suggestions equally misleading, but the offer would satisfy public claims which have been put forward with much persistency, though, we are bound to add, with little judgment. Government apparently prefer to rely upon the co-operation of the citizens in unravelling the mystery. The appeal is addressed to all classes of the community, and all classes of the community are interested in the detection and punishment of the criminals, if criminals have been concerned. But there is one community, numbering over forty thousand of the inhabitants of Bombay, who have rightly shown special concern in the matter. Will they, now that they have expressed themselves freely upon the shortcomings of the police, substitute co-operation for censure and inuendo, putting at the disposal of the authorities all that they know—even all that they suspect—and so doing more for the ascertainment of truth than a very liberal reward, especially at this late period, could do ? There is some talk of a meeting of Parsees, which is to be convened to make a representation to Government on the subject. The meeting might do worse than deliberately, without poetry and without passion, draw up a series of suggestions, indicating lines of inquiry which might be followed with reasonable hope of arriving at a solution of the mystery. The Government Resolution invites that, and the invitation should not be passed by for the cheap pleasure of having another fling at the police.

THE annual reports on the Lunatic Asylums in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1890 are summarised in a Government Resolution which was issued last evening. The population of the asylums has increased by almost two hundred on the previous year, the total number being a thousand and six. Notwithstanding that the daily average number has been slightly in excess of last year, the net cost per head has been less, except in Colaba, where various improvements have been carried out. The receipts from paying patients are in excess of former years ; and altogether it is stated that the administration has been generally satisfactory. Government are considering the question of diet for the inmates, and it is placed on record that the inmates have appreciated the efforts made to alleviate the monotony of their unfortunate existence, by the supply of books and musical instruments.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD HARRIS, accompanied by Mr. S. W. Edgerley, Private Secretary, and Captain Cox, Aide-de-Camp, arrived in Bombay from Kirkee yesterday evening by the ordinary passenger train, which left Poona at 1-15 p.m. According to the arrangements the train conveying his Excellency and the staff halted at the Parel station, where Lord Harris's saloon and other carriages for the staff and the servants were detached and then shunted on to a siding of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. Mr. Bedford, Traffic Inspector of the G. I. P. Railway, and Mr. Henderson, Acting Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway Police, accompanied the train to Bombay, and Inspector Jefferies, of the Railway Police, and his assistant, Mr. Powar, were superintending the arrangements for the arrival of his Excellency. Dinner was served in the train, and at 10 p.m. the Governor's saloon and the other carriages were attached to the mail train at the Dadur station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. Inspector Nowrojee Kaikobad Mody, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and his assistant, were present at the Dadur station when the mail-train left for Ahmedabad, where his Excellency will to-day (Thursday) open the new Water Works, and will then leave for Bombay, arriving at the Dadur station early to-morrow morning. Mr. H. E. M. James, Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, also started for Ahmedabad by the same train.

THE Bishop of Madras is said to have remonstrated with the distinguished constellation of angels and other people whose terpsychorean revels so shocked a section of Ooty society. Lord Wenlock is deeply penitent, and says he will never offend again ; and General Dormer has consented to do penance by enlisting in the local army of tract distributors. The young ladies intend to display their contrition by starting soup-kitchens when they get home.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE ANTI-EUROPEAN RIOTS IN CHINA.

SHANGHAI, JUNE 9.

Riots have broken out at Woosich near Foochow, where the natives have burned the French Church, and Orphanage.

THE CASE OF COLONEL MITCHELL.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

The House of Lords has dismissed the appeal of Colonel Mitchell.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

It has been decided by the Admiralty to refit H. M. S. Jumna for the Indian Trooping Service.

APPOINTMENT OF TEA SAMPLERS.

Government inspectors have been appointed at nearly every port in the United Kingdom to sample all imported teas.

THE FRENCH TARIFF ON SILK.

PARIS, JUNE 9.

The Chamber of Deputies has resolved to admit fresh cocoons and raw silks free of duty. On manufactured silks a duty of three hundred francs will be imposed.

PROPOSED BI-METALLIC STANDARD FOR PORTUGAL.

LISBON, JUNE 9.

The Minister of Finance proposes to introduce a bi-metallic standard.

EXTRAORDINARY INCIDENT AT BERLIN.

BERLIN, JUNE 9.

A company of soldiers, whilst being drilled near Berlin to-day, was struck by lightning. Several of the men were severely injured, and many remained senseless for a long time.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON THE BACCARAT SCANDAL.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

The papers commenting on the baccarat libel action mostly concur with the verdict, and in all the articles the connection of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with the scandal is criticised.

The *Times* says what most distresses the public is the discovery that the game was played with counters belonging to the Prince, and that the Prince's set are a gambling baccarat-playing set. It would rejoice to learn that his Royal Highness had undertaken, like Sir William Gordon Cumming, never to play cards again.

COUNTY CRICKET.

The cricket match between Middlesex and Nottingham has resulted in a victory for the first-named county by 49 runs.

THE NAVIGATION OF THE PUNGWE.

Advices received here to-day state that that the Governor of Mozambique and Rear Admiral Nicholson have arrived at an amicable settlement of the question relating to the navigation of the Pungwe.

THE INDIAN STERLING LOAN.

Tenders for the Indian Sterling Loan of £2,600,000 were opened to-day, when the total amount offered was found to reach £6,000,000.

Tenders at £94-4-6 will receive 93 per cent above that in full.

MANIPUR AFFAIRS.

THE TRIAL OF THE REGENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 10.

The trial of the Regent commenced on Tuesday morning.

The first witness was Rassick Lall, head clerk at the Political Agency. He confirmed the evidence already known concerning the events of the 22nd, the 23rd, and the 24th of March. On the afternoon of the 23rd Mr. Grimwood repeatedly asked the prisoner to make over the Jubraj or give him an order for his arrest. He gave prisoner half-an-hour to decide and told him that his refusal would be considered unfriendly to the Government. Witness wrote to Government a letter favouring the prisoner and other princes when he was a captive; and under the instructions of the Manipur Durbar, the letter was written in the Regent's office, translated into Manipuri, and read out in the durbar. A portion of the letter was incorrect. Witness included a false statement that to save his own life he went round the Jubraj's enclosure to see the women and children said to have been killed, but saw none. The manner of the deaths of the officers was dictated to witness by the durbar, of which the Jubraj was a prominent member.

Cross-examined by Janoki, the representative of the accused, witness stated that the State sword and jewels were received by the accused from the late Maharaja, as is customary in a case of abdication. The Regent arranged for the departure of the Maharaja, who was supposed to be going to Brindaban. Accused made all the arrangements for daks on the Tammu Road during the Burma War, and for coolies during the Chin-Lushai Expedition, for which he was held responsible by the Political Agent. Witness had stated in correspondence with Government that the Manipuris had committed no offences, but he was in danger of his life at that time.

The second witness for the prosecution stated that the Regent wrote to Mr. Quinton saying he should not be accompanied by British troops; that he would supply a Manipuri escort; and that the return of Soor Chundra would disturb the peace. The Chief Commissioner replied that the ex-Maharaja was not accompanying him, and that troops were coming for a certain purpose. He would make known the contents of the letter from H. E. the Viceroy at the durbar on his arrival. Mr. Quinton informed the Regent of the Viceroy's orders on the 23rd in a letter carried by Mr. Grimwood. Witness met Mr. Grimwood leaving the fort on the evening of the 23rd, who told him that troops were ready and witness should advise the prisoner to give up the Jubraj. Witness was frightened, as he knew that preparations to resist had been made in the palace, and the Manipuris expected the attack. On the 23rd the women were removed. The same day the pencil note, stating that the Sahebs were entrapped, was said to be addressed to the Regent. Accused was in a dejected state on the 24th, and told witness to collect all the Babus. On the 27th witness translated a draft Manipuri letter containing an account of the occurrences of the 24th, and despatched a telegram and letter signed by the Regent to the Viceroy. The Artillery was invariably kept in the citadel, where the Regent lived. The Regent's letter to the Viceroy implied that the British officers massacred had been killed in action. Witness was aware the Regent had written to the Government saying he had succeeded to his brother's throne on his abdication. The Political Agent informed the Regent that the Chief Commissioner had confirmed him as Regent, pending the approval of Government. The Regent received the State sword, jewels, robes, &c., and sent the Maharaja Rs. 1,000 for his expenses to Brindaban.

The third witness for the prosecution, Girdhari Singh, *alias* Angao Ningto, stated that he told the Political Agent on the afternoon of the 23rd that the Jubraj would attend the durbar when well enough, and he hoped Mr. Quinton would not be angry with the Manipuris. He was present at the durbar on the evening of the 24th. The Jubraj said he was distrustful of the British and could only treat on condition they laid down their arms. The Jubraj told witness to see the sahebs out of the fort. Witness then described how he conducted the officers back to the durbar-hall, and the scene on the steps on the return of the Jubraj from the tope-guard. He stated that he saw Mr. Grimwood lying dead under the steps. On the 24th he saw artillery fire brought to bear on the British troops from the citadel in which the Regent lives. He saw the accused twice on the 24th at twelve noon and at 4 p.m. He was sitting in the verandah of his house. Accused was absent from the durbar on the night of the 24th. He was not warned for it.

The Regent whose troubles do not appear to have interfered with his appetite is a stout thick-set man. In court he sits on a chair with his hands folded, looking about him and not seeming to the much attention to the evidence given by pay witnesses for the prosecution. He wears his puggree tied in the usual Manipuri fashion, a short white flannel coat, and black leather Calcutta shoes. He has an agreeable and not a bad face.

DECORATIONS TO NATIVE OFFICERS OF THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

A special parade was held at Seri yesterday morning, when General Elles presented the Order of Merit to Subadar Dhern, Havildar Wazirali, and Naik Alum Shah, of the 4th Sikhs, for the gallantry displayed by them during the night attack on their post at Ghazikote, in March last. Sepoy Gatnea Singh, to whom this coveted decoration has also been awarded for his bravery on the same occasion, was unable to be present, being still in hospital from his wounds. General Elles, in his speech to the regiment, congratulated them on the great distinction it had won at Ghazikote and Deleare. He considered it a great honor to be privileged to present the decorations at Deleare. They had shown themselves capable of exhibiting the same bravery as the Dogra Company at Ghazikote. As a mark of his own personal appreciation of the conduct of the regiment, be asked permission to present a challenge shield to be held by that company which should make the best shooting in the annual course of musketry; the only stipulation being that the Dogra Company should hold the shield for the first year; after which they would have to hold, by good shooting, the high position they had already won by their bravery in the field. Colonel Gaselu translated this speech to the regiment; after which General Elles pinned the decorations on the breasts of the three fortunate recipients, and the parade was dismissed.

TROOPS FOR THE BLACK MOUNTAIN.

The work on the new cantonment on the Karun spur is proceeding fast. The huts to house the troops, who are to remain in occupation of the Khan Khel lands, are being completed with speed. The No. 9 British Mountain Battery, the No. 4 Sappers, the 23rd Welsh Fusiliers, the 28th Punjab Infantry, the 1st Battalion 1st Gurkhas, and the 4th Sikhs have been ordered to remain in the Black Mountain.

THE RECENT DISTURBANCE AT THE VIZAGAPATAM DISTRICT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 10.

Further particulars of the recent outbreak in the Vizagapatam District, on the night of the 23rd ultimo, show that three ringleaders mustered about four hundred sowars from the hills, and without any warning attacked a police-station at Kistnadevapett. Their apparent object was to seize the arms and ammunition kept there, and to capture the neighbouring village. Parties of police are tracking the rebels, and one ringleader has surrendered.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, JUNE 9.

10 p.m.	85·0

TUESDAY, JUNE 10.

6 a.m.	83·6
10 a.m.	88·2
2 p.m.	90·4
4 p.m.	89·3

A NATIVE correspondent, who wishes to record in print his opinion of his Deputy Commissioner, writes to say that the official in question is "a very excellent, wise, painstaking, troublesome gentleman," who "takes trouble for the Government profit and for the ease of the subject." The Deputy Commissioner is a worker of miracles, too, "for he has made——city as a best nosegay," which "is indeed very wiseness of above officer," for "such arrangements never before no Deputy Commissioner has done so."

A DOG, belonging to the Naples Fire-Brigade, was such a clever animal and such a favourite with the corps, that its death has called forth the following letter from the Colonel in command to the Editor of the *Piccolos*. "Naples, May 10, 1891.—Dear Sir,—It may seem strange that I trouble you with these lines on a subject that every one will consider of no importance. I mean the death of the little dog in our barracks; and while thanking you for what you published concerning the dog, I will add that you have not heard a hundredth part of the merits of the dear little creature. She was a phenomenon, and, except the gift of speech, possessed an intelligence superior to that of many human beings. She had incredible affection for all the members of the corps, and love of the service confided to her, facing many dangers and issuing from them with wounds and burns. If you had witnessed the scene that took place about 7 a.m. yesterday in our barracks, when the death of the dog was known, it is certain that you would have been touched, as indeed we all of us were moved to tears, and we are two hundred. The little body of the dog has been stuffed, and will be a dear remembrancer for all of us, but the void left will not be easily filled up.—Yours, Frederick de Maria."

TABLE TALK

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, MAY 22.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN has spoken; and we are to have a committee of the House on the question of pensions for working men, instead of the workhouse, which is now the fate of more than half. He brings along a promise and a hope. These burn strongly behind a thick veil of illusion. The illusion consists in the supposition that the measure proposed will ever become possible unless it is made compulsory. The measure itself is neither more nor less than what I advocated on April 25th. That is to say, it invites the working men all to put by a certain small proportion of their wages every week for ten years. Mr. Chamberlain proposes a State pension fund. I have pointed out that the thing already exists in the Post Office deferred annuities. They are ready to hand with the machinery; therefore Mr. Chamberlain's proposal is not at all new. Young men may already, if they please, do exactly what he asks them to do—if they please. I maintain they do not please. I have lately consulted the manager of a district post-office on this subject, and I learn that the business done in deferred annuities is next to nothing. The business done in Mr. Chamberlain's savings at compound interest will be next to nothing. But make it compulsory. *Make the young men tax themselves for their own pensions*, and after the ten years are past, there will be no more popular or useful tax.

***

Why should not the tax be imposed on all who earn their living in every profession, trade, and vocation? Provision for the future should be the duty of all, like the defence of the country and the maintenance of order; and it should be the special function of the young. We propose to take from the working man a twentieth or thereabouts of his income for his future provision. Why should we not provide for the Civil Service, for clerks, for clergymen, in the same way? Consider. A clerk between 18 and 27 draws from 75*l*. to 150*l*. a year or thereabouts. The pension-tax would be heavy for him, it is true, but it would give him at 65 years of age, a pension of about 1*l*. a week, or perhaps more. Certainly he could never hope to save that amount in any other way.

***

I confess to a certain satisfaction when I learn that the incomparable Republic of the West has made another mess of things. Perhaps the reason is that this incomparable monarchy of ours so often makes a mess of things. One likes to feel that the republican constitution does not necessarily bring about the earthly Paradise. My present glow of pleasure is caused by learning from ex-President Cleveland, that the country is now paying 40,000,000*l*. a year in pensions to old soldiers of the Civil War! They began, if I remember right, by bestowing permission to beg, on the veterans who had been disabled. That was 25 years ago. An immense number of the soldiers must be dead. Yet they spend 40,000,000*l*. sterling on their pensions; and this in a country which has been educated to believe that pensions corrupt and effect monarchy!

***

There are six evening papers in this city. I find my simple wants supplied by two of them—one on each side. Thus I keep down party feeling and learn to recognise that a leader may not be always on the side of the angels, whether he be my Lord of Salisbury or my Lord of Hawarden. I have always felt a most sincere pity for the reader of one paper only. Now this present time, and especially this flying moment, appears to me to be not only the most interesting time that the world has ever seen, but also that in which the greatest number of interesting events are daily recorded. On Saturday morning I found, to my great surprise, my newsvendor, one of the common kerb, in great heaviness and dejection. "No news," he said, "no news for the whole of the bloomin' week. How's an evening paper to live?" I took my papers and went away thoughtful.

No news! Yet I read, when the week began,
Of a mournful company, old and young:
Starving and footsore, haggard and wan,
Driven like cattle the roads along.
They are Russian Jews; 'tis needless to seek
In the land of the Czar for the crime of the Jew.
"No news! no news for the whole of the week.
What can an evening paper do?"

No news! Yet I hear in a whisper low
Of a plague that lingers around the land;
Knocks at the door of the rich and the poor.
Strikes, as it stalks, with impartial hand.
The prince and the clown at its breath lie down;
The queen and the milkmaid must follow, too.
"No news! no news for the whole of the week.
What can an evening paper do?"

No news! Yet I hear from hill to hill
The pistols echoing furious, fast:
Where an ancient feud is nourished still,
And new hate feeds upon quarrels past.
And I see a prince with a bleeding cheek
Reel tottering 'neath an assassin's blow.
"No news! no news for the whole of the week.
What can an evening paper do?"

No news! Yet I hear of spring and of May,
Pelted with hail, slow creeping along,
Of the life that longeth to blossom and play,—
Sweet young life—with dances and song,
Of apple blossom and maiden's cheek,
And the joy of the spring when the years are few.
"No news! no news for the whole of the week,
And what can an evening paper do?"

"No news! And we hear the fife and the drum,
And the measured tramp of a million feet;
Surely to-morrow the day will come,
For the legions of German and Gaul to meet,
And a thousand to fall for one man's freak,
And a nation wrecked at a single *coup*!
"No news! no news for the whole of the week;
And what can an evening paper do?"

"No news! but out of the din of the town,
Nay, from its deepest, busiest roar:
A voice comes up from the depths adown
Whence never, surely, came voice before—
A voice to question, a voice to speak,
The voice of the many, instead of the few.
"No news! no news for the whole of the week;
And what can an evening paper do?"

And from land to land, and from shore to shore,
The telegram flies all day, all night;
And the voice grows into a multitude's roar
To those who can hear it, and hear aright.
"Change cometh—change!" the voice doth speak,
Listen; and you shall hear it, too!
"No news! no news for the whole of the week,
And what can an evening paper do?"

***

There lives in the calm retreat of Highbury a lady who has made a very wonderful discovery, and carries on from day to day a very curious set of experiments, which she most kindly allowed me to witness a year ago or thereabouts. I have not ventured to speak of them, because it was for herself to break the silence and to describe her own discoveries. This she has done in the *Century*, and therefore I may now speak. She has a vessel, shaped like a flower-pot, with an opening, into which a tube is introduced. Across this flower-pot is stretched a fine thin india-rubber covering. She sprinkles a powder over the firm, and sings one clear sustained note into the tube. Then the powder jumps about and falls into strange diagrams and shapes. Presently the shapes change and assume the appearance of a daisy, a pansy, a tree, or something of the kind. Or she takes a larger vessel and rubs over the film the same powder wetted. Again she sings through the tube, and the wet stuff begins to assume form and figures the most beautiful possible to conceive. These were transferred to glass and fixed. Some of them were exhibited in the Arts and Crafts Exhibition last year, but they were upstairs and attracted but little attention. Most people took them for painted glass. The experiments may mean a curious connexion between sound and form which has yet to be worked out. In that case this lady has created a new science. I shall be curious to learn whether anybody will take up and carry on her experiments.

***

Of London matters you read in your London letter, with which I would not venture to interfere. I must, however, out of very fulness of heart, try to impress upon all the world the duty of seeing *L'Enfant Prodigue* at the Prince of Wales' Theatre. You have heard about the piece, of course. It is the old, old fable of the prodigal son who steals his father's money, runs away with a worthless girl, spends upon her his ill-gotten gains, is deserted by her, and returns to his old home penniless and starving. Quite a simple fable, you see. It is acted throughout in dumb show. The play is accompanied by music, which indicates and intensifies the situation and almost supplies the dialogue. But, indeed, you want no words, the acting is so perfect that when it is finished you feel as if you had been listening throughout to dialogue by turns humorous, pathetic, and epigrammatic to the highest degree. It is acting so fine that it represents not the broad strokes of a pantomimist, but the most delicate shades of feeling. There are five persons in the play, and they are all wonderful. For my own part, I enjoyed the play all the more, because behind me sat two ladies, of whom one repeated, very slowly and at intervals, to the other the same words "Very cu—ri—uss," with a hiss at the end. And the other repeated to the one, with a snap of her thin lips and irritation in her fishy eyes, "Silly." And when we came away, the whole house having been bathed in tears and reduced to pocket-handkerchiefs now dripping like umbrellas after a shower, the one said to the other "Most cu—ri—uss" with a long hiss; and the other said to the one, "I call it exceedingly silly," with another snap and a sniff. Which shows that we do not all agree to laugh and cry at the same things. Yet perhaps these two ladies would not laugh, if, as Sam Weller's imitator said, they were to meet a waggon-load of monkeys with their tails cut off.

***

Many years ago I saw at Innsbruck a play acted in a kind of canvas booth without a roof. Every act was played twice. The first time in dumb show, and the second with dialogue. It was tedious, because we did not want the second part. The play was quite complete when performed in dumb show. We are in danger of forgetteng, you see, that on the stage the chief thing is the situation. Dialogue, dress, scenery, are all unimportant compared with the situation. If any young aspirant for dramatic honours should read these humble lines, let him ponder this. Then let him take an ancient fable with love, folly, crime, repentance, and the other simple emotions which move the world, and on those passions let him build his play. Let him abandon complicated plots and complex motions. It is the perfectly simple situation which moves the house.

***

Another coincidence. I mentioned, a fortnight ago, a favourite scheme of an old friend now with the majority. He wanted, I said, to reduce emigration to a system and to connect villages at home with settlements in the Colonies, giving the latter the names of the former, and making the latter the natural home for emigrants from the home village. A correspondent wishes to point out that he has for many years advocated this plan or something like it. I am very glad to hear it, because something may now come of the idea. But my friend's plan was, I am convinced, original.

***

Did Nelson speak after the bullet struck him? I am not old enough to remember, but very likely I soon shall be. This much, however, I can remember very well. As a boy, I knew dozens of old fellows who had been at Trafalgar; they all pretended to have been on the Victory, and a good many professed to have assisted the Admiral in his dying moments. Now, in one point they all agreed: that the Admiral spoke repeatedly after he was carried below, and that he conversed earnestly with Hardy. Some of these gallant veterans may have been great liars, but some were not, and I do not believe that the common sailor would have invented, believed, or carried on a false legend of Lord Nelson's dying moments if it was known to them, as it must have been known, to be false.

THE WIDOW MARRIAGE QUESTION.

I.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Adverting to the meeting of the Goud Saraswats, called to discuss measures regarding the widow re-marriage, about which so much controversy is raging, will any Saraswat be good enough to explain the degree of difference between dining actually and performing the functions of a bridegroom's father? When I put this query I allude to the presence of Mr. Justice Telang, whose absence from the dinner party has been made so much of to exempt him from suffering consequences which he would have otherwise incurred in case of his presence and dining with the married couple. Some of the orthodox party do not construe his performing functional ceremonies of the bridegroom's father to be any breach of conventionalities of his community. I think, in justice to all the parties concerned, that our venerable orthodox elders should never shrink from dealing out equal measures of justice through our Swami.

If the principle of widow re-marriage is offensive in the eyes of our orthodox party, it is evident that such feelings gained hold very recently. I can justify my inference by the fact that Mr. Justice Telang has been holding the presidentship of the Widow Remarriage Association since its revival, and this is known, not only in Bombay, but to every school-boy in the whole Presidency. Our elders went to sleep over this most important matter, importing offensive defiance of the orthodox portion of our community.

Now is the proper time for the orthodox party to call upon Mr. Justice Telang to sever his connection with the Association entirely, and show regret for the past conduct as the president of the Association.

It will be pure insolence and partiality, and nothing short of despotism, on our elders' part, if they will punish the couple and leave the president of their body alone.—Yours, &c., JUSTICE.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Goud Saraswat Brahmin community is not only confined to Bombay alone, but it is spread over the whole of the Presidency, and therefore it is no use of deciding the question here by few of the representatives. This is a question of great importance and will have to be decided by the Swami (Guroo), whose decision will be binding upon the caste. The action taken by the so-called reformers or in other words supporters of Dr. Bhandarkar in Sunday's meeting was most disgraceful. The meetings held by the lower and ignorant classes of Hindoos are far better conducted than the one under reference. What is the use of taking English education if one cannot behave gentlemanly in a meeting. A gentleman (so-called reformer) belonging to a respectable and educated family of the above caste who attended the meeting, threw his shoe on the body of the president, who is an old gentleman. Was this not a mean act? A man without education would not do such a thing, I should think. Mr. S. T. Bhandare was quite wrong in expressing his opinion as to the authority of the Swami when his old grandfather was present at the meeting. There are two Swamis in the above community, and whose decision on any matter is binding upon the caste. Certainly the caste is much thankful to Mr. Bhandare for the confession of some of his acts made before the meeting, especially before his old grandfather. Mr. Bhandare should not think for a moment that his able and learned speech would ever satisfy the Goud Saraswat community at large either here or throughout the Presidency, and the present question of widow marriage subsided. On the contrary I should think the result will be too severe, as the minds of many are poisoned by the learned speech of Mr. Bhandare. The first step should be to try and discontinue early marriages and the exorbitant expenses in connection therewith, before raising the present question of widow marriage.—Yours, &c.,

A SARASWAT GOUD BRAHMIN.

Bombay, 9th June, 1891.

THE *Graphic* of the 16th ultimo, writes a Calcutta paper, has a very amusing picture of '"Cricket in India"—some embryo Graces, in which a team of little native boys, most of them devoid of any but Nature's covering, are enjoying a game of cricket, with a stout little pariah dog showing much interest in the game. There is a row in the batsman's timber yard. "How's that?" shouted the wicket-keeper. "Out!" yelled the field. "Dam!" said the batsman. "Fact!" writes the artist.' This and the recent picture of the punkawalla, as well as others yet to appear, it may interest our readers to know, are from the pencil of a Bombay gentleman whose sketches were rejected by the Hanging Committee of the local society founded for the encouragement of amateur art.

THERE are several important law-suits now going on in Cashmere, and various members of the Punjab bar are representing the different parties. Litigation has certainly of late increased in Cashmere, says the Lahore paper, and the pleaders have, no doubt, to be partly thanked for it: but it is also a maxim of Indian administration that increasing prosperity causes increased litigation.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon at the Municipal Offices; Colonel Merewether, in the absence of Sir Henry Morland, presiding. There were also present Colonel Wilson, Mr. E. B. Carrol, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, the Hon. Mr. Fuzulbhoy Visram, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Messrs. Mulji B. Bharbhya, D. M. Dhuramsi, K. M. Shroff, K. N. Kabrajee, and Harkissondas Narotumdass.

THE PROGRESS OF THE TANSA WATER.

The following additional report to that already published was received from Mr. Clerke, Executive Engineer, Tansa Works, and it was resolved to forward the same to the Corporation:—

I have the honour to report, for your information, that since the submission of my annual report, which gave in some detail the progress of the works up to the 30th March last, the further progress noted below has been made up to the 31st ultimo. At the end of March the balance of tunnelling remaining to be driven was about 900 feet. Since then tunnels Nos. 2, 3, 7A, and 8 have been driven through. The only tunnels now remaining to be driven through are Nos. 9 and 10, and the length remaining is about 260 feet. The shaping of the driven tunnels is in progress. The shaping of No. 2 is a work that will take time, and in my opinion it cannot be completed before November. The masonry conduit on the first two subdivisions, that is, to the twenty-fifth mile, is practically completed, with the exception of the covering in of about 1,000 feet in length in the sixth mile, where provision has been made for the possible future construction of filter-beds. The ordinary arched covering will not be suitable here, and a special form of covering will have to be provided, but the absence of this would not prevent the conduit being utilized. On the portion of the conduit between Tansa and Ghatkopar there are still some gaps unfinished, and it is not probable that they can be completed till after the rains. The laying of the pipes on syphon No. 1, which had not been commenced at the end of March, is approaching completion, and but little work now remains to be done to complete all the syphons. The pipe-laying on the line from Ghatkopar to Bombay progresses fairly, and some progress has now been made with the works for the syphon under the Coorla creek. I am unable to give a definite reply in regard to the probable date of bringing Tansa water into Bombay, though I may be able to forecast with a close degree of accuracy when each portion of the works shall be completed. Still a very uncertain element enters into any forecaste of the date on which the works may be available for bringing water to Bombay. It would be too much to hope that on a line of duct of so great a length, and consisting of works of such varied character, there will be no failure when it is first brought into operation. Some of the failures may be of a serious nature, and may take some time to replace and rectify. Such a failure would vitiate any forecast which could now be made. My opinion, however, is that in the absence of anything very unforeseen, Tansa water should be available in Bombay in March 1892.

It was resolved to forward the above report to the Corporation.

PURCHASE OF ADDITIONAL FIRE-ENGINES AND FIRE-ESCAPES.

The Municipal Commissioner stated that tenders had been advertised for the supply of fire-engines and fire-escapes to the Municipality, but none had been received. He had had some conversation with Mr. Nicholls, chief of the Fire Brigade, who had considerable experience in the matter; and he had recommended that they should put themselves in communication with Messrs. Merryweather and Sons, London, and Messrs. Rose, Bray and Company, with respect to the purchase; and he (the Commissioner) now recommended that the engine and fire-escapes be purchased from those firms.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee moved that the Corporation be recommended to purchase from Messrs. Merryweather and Sons, London, one fire-engine at a cost of £580, and other appliances at a cost of £152-2; and from Messrs. Rose, Bray and Co. of Deptford, three fire-escapes, at a cost of Rs. 3,844-3-2; the amount to be met out of the budget provision for 1891-92.

Mr. Hurkissondas Narotumdass seconded, and the motion was unanimously adopted.

FARES OF LICENSED VICTORIAS.

A letter, No. 5,500, dated 8th instant, was received from the Commissioner, reporting that on the recommendation of the Police Commissioner, he had sanctioned the purchase of 1,000 plates from the Falkirk Iron Company, London, for the drivers of the licensed victorias at Bombay, and stating that it was necessary, under section 2 of the Police Conveyance Act, to have a board or plate inscribed with a list of rates of fares affixed to each conveyance; the cost, *viz.*, Rs. 1,450 to be met, in the first instance, from the grant of Rs. 10,000 provided in the Budget of 1891-92, and afterwards, when recovered from the owner of conveyances, credited to the Municipal Fund under Land Conveyance Licences.

It was resolved to record the letter.

THE VILLAGE OF PAREL.

A letter, dated 4th instant, from the Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, stating that at the request of Mr. K. M. Shroff, the Secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals had inspected the village of Parel and found it to be in a most insanitary condition; and suggesting the erection of latrines in this locality, and, if a proper drainage scheme cannot be carried out at once, that some system be adopted by which the filthy sewers at present contaminating the locality, may be cleaned out daily.

Mr. K. M. Shroff said he had seen many filthy spots in the city, but there were none that could rival the village of Parel. The state of things there was almost beyond description, and it was absolutely necessary, in his mind, that some immediate steps should be taken towards improving the state of affairs.

The Municipal Commissioner said he was quite aware that the place was in a bad condition, but asked where the money was coming from to make the improvements. Further, he said that he did not think the erection of latrines would remedy the nuisance, and considered the only way out of the difficulty would be to have every house provided with proper sanitary arrangements connected with a drainage system.

It was resolved to send the letter on to the Municipal Commissioner for report.

PROPOSAL TO IMPROVE THE WATER-SUPPLY OF THE FORT AND COLABA.

The Municipal Commissioner submitted the following letter:—Sir,—The impending arrival of water from the Tansa Lake in Bombay will render it necessary very shortly to consider a scheme for extending to several quarters of the city, which are at present inadequately supplied with the means of water distribution, a system of large mains, without which they will be unable to obtain the full benefits which the augmentation in the volume of water ought to secure for them. Proposals will in due course be laid before the Standing Committee and the Corporation, but I deem it necessary at once to draw attention to the specially urgent needs of the Fort and Colaba, both because theirs is the most pressing case and because we have the means of meeting it at a comparatively moderate cost. There is at present in existence for the supply of the Fort and Colaba a single 18in. main along the Esplanade Road, and this is a continuation of the same main which supplies Girgaum, Thakurdwar and Dhobi Talao. It divides at the Frere Fountain into two mains of the same size, viz., 18in., one of which goes up Church-gate Street, and one along the Esplanade Road to Colaba. Though special favour is shown to the Fort under the existing system, it is impossible to supply it with water at proper pressure; while parts of Colaba are at times even without any water at all. Mr. Tomlinson informs me that the supply can never be satisfactory, with the limited carrying power which exists at present, and is of opinion that a separate main, direct from Malabar Hill to the Fort, is required. For this purpose he wishes to utilize the 27in. and 24in. pipes, which were obtained when it was proposed to lay a separate main for the discharge of Tansa water into the Bhandarwada Reservoir. This it is not intended should be done, and I agree with Mr. Tomlinson that the pipes in question could not be used better than for the direct connection to the Fort. They will not fully suffice, but they will enable this important work to be carried out at a much cheaper rate than would otherwise have been the case. I append an estimate, amounting to Rs. 63,360, which it will still be necessary to expend. The amount will ultimately be debited to a loan which will need to be raised for laying large distributing mains; but in the mean time it may be sanctioned as an advance from surplus cash balances. If sanction is accorded by the end of July, it will be possible to have the main laid and ready for use by the 1st March next. I am, &c.—H. A. ACWORTH, Municipal Commissioner.

The consideration of the letter was postponed until the next meeting of the Committee.

After transacting other business, the Committee adjourned.

THE balances held in cash in the civil treasuries of the Government of India, and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches, on the last day of May 1889 was Rs. 12,58,93,000; May 1890, Rs. 12,78,88,000; May 1891 Rs. 15,81,69,000.

THE CLOCK TOWER TRAGEDY.

THE following Government Resolution regarding the Clock Tower Tragedy was issued last night:—

Resolution.—Government have had under consideration the expediency of offering a Government reward in the case of the Rajabai Tower tragedy, either for evidence leading to a conviction or for evidence showing the true cause of death. They have also considered the offer conveyed to them through the Commissioner of Police of the Editor of the *Jam-e-Jamshed* of a reward amounting to not less than Rs. 5,000. Upon the principle of offering rewards, the Governor in Council is disposed to think that there are no conditions special to India which would justify Government in ignoring the practice that is now followed in England, has been pursued by successive Home Secretaries, and has been endorsed by Parliament, viz., that of not offering Government rewards in cases of serious crime. This policy was permanently adopted some seven years ago, the conclusion having been come to, after a careful consideration of previous experience, that the practice of offering large rewards in cases of serious crime was not only ineffectual but mischievous; that rewards produced, generally speaking, no practical result beyond satisfying a public demand for conspicuous action; that they operated prejudicially by relaxing the exertions of the police; and that they tended to produce false rather than reliable testimony.

2.—Government have no wish to be understood as laying down a rule to which there can be no exception. It is quite possible for circumstances to present themselves which would justify a departure from what Government consider is in general a salutary rule. The question is whether such circumstances exist in the case of the Rajabai Tower tragedy. Government consider that exceptional circumstances do not exist at this moment; and whether they may present themselves must be left for the next or even possibly for the final judicial enquiry to disclose.

3.—As the case stands at present, evidence has been produced upon which the Coroner's jury have returned a verdict of murder against Manekji Aslaji in the case of Perozbai. It would appear therefore that a pecuniary inducement for the production of evidence against Manekji Aslaji would be superfluous. In the case of Bachubai evidence has been produced upon which the Coroner's jury has returned a verdict of homicide not amounting to murder against Manekji Aslaji. Here also it would appear unnecessary to offer a reward for evidence. Furthermore, the jury have indicated by their verdict that they suspected that Manekji Aslaji was not single-handed in any occurrences that may have preceded the final tragedy. Government have, therefore, very carefully considered whether here exceptional circumstances exist which would justify the offer of a Government reward. Taking into consideration the fact that in the excited state of public feeling the danger of speculative misleading suggestions, and even of a false charge, is intensified, Government are not prepared to offer a reward.

4.—They have every confidence that the Bombay Police appreciate that, for the honour and reputation of the force they belong to, extraordinary efforts to clear up a dark mystery are required of them. The fact that important witnesses did not present themselves before the Coroner's inquest until weeks after the enquiry had commenced shows what difficulties the police have had to contend with. This fact justifies Government in publicly calling upon all or any who have cognizance of any circumstances that may throw light on the occurrences that preceded, or may have been remotely connected with, the tragedy to come forward as good citizens and state what they know to the Government Solicitor.

5. With regard to the offer made by the Editor of *Jam-e-Jamshed*, he and the contributors should understand that Government has no power to prevent them from offering the reward they propose; but Government deprecates their doing so, especially at this stage of the enquiry. Exceptional circumstances may present themselves at a later stage which would warrant a departure from the principle of not offering rewards. If such should be the case (and the Law Officers of Government will be specially directed to advise Government on the point), Government will readily accept of the co-operation which has been offered them.

6.—The Public Prosecutor has been directed to lodge an information in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate and to conduct the case there; and the Honourable the Advocate General has been directed to be ready to advise the Government Solicitor on all points of law that may arise.

7.—The Public Prosecutor will be instructed to, or the Magistrate may on his own authority, announce that a pardon will be given to any accomplice in a crime, not being the actual perpetrator of murder who will give evidence leading to the conviction of a murderer or tending thereto, and the Government Prosecutor may announce that a pardon or a remission of sentence in case of conviction will be given to an accomplice who will give true and full information leading to a conviction in a crime of outrage or indecent assault.

(Signed) A. C. LOGAN,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

THE CORONER'S SUMMING UP IN THE TOWER FATALITY INQUIRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The public have read with keen interest the report of the proceedings in the Coroner's Court, which have from time to time appeared in your issues re the deaths of the unfortunate young ladies whose bodies were found at the base of the Rajabai Tower. A feeling of relief must have passed over your readers when the inquiry came to a close, for never before in Bombay have the public seen any inquiry conducted as this was. The saddest thing about the whole business is that the Coroner has completely vulgarized the deaths of the poor victims by the manner in which he conducted his proceedings. Surely it was possible to have arrived at the cause of the deaths of the young ladies, and yet to have conducted the proceedings with dignity.

The attitude of the Coroner towards the police and the remarks addressed by him to them were, as you yourself have remarked, strangely indecorous, and it speaks well for their discipline that they were able to command their temper under the provocation which was given them.

The duties of the Coroner have been defined by Act 4 of 1871, and so far as one can gather from that Act the Coroner would appear to be an officer whose simple duty it is to record the evidence of all persons acquainted with the circumstances attending a suspicious death, and after having done so, to sum up to his jury the points for and against any person who may be, or suspected to be, implicated in the death, leaving his jurors then to return their verdict.

The line of conduct adopted by the Coroner in this inquisition, to judge from the published reports, was very different from that stated above, and gave rise to the belief that he held a brief for the prosecution of Manockji Aslaji. The reluctance with which the Coroner recorded any evidence which told against the theory of outrage and murder, and his omission to bring before the jurors a number of circumstances and discrepancies which told in favour of Manockji Aslaji, affords some ground for this suspicion.

Anybody carefully considering the way in which the Coroner performed his functions in summing up the evidence for the consideration of the jury will see that he omitted to notice all those points which touched upon the suicide or the accidental death of the young ladies, while he pleaded before the jury for the truth and credibility of the three Parsee children on whose evidence he asked the jury to bring home to Manockji Aslaji the deaths of these girls. This will be seen in that part of the Coroner's summing-up in which he speaks of the evidence given by the Parsee children:—"If the children were gone when the Bunnia went up, then the weakest link in the chain of their evidence is removed, and the evidence itself becomes entitled to more credit than it would be entitled to, if it maintained that these three persons were not on the top balcony when they really were present."

It will be observed by any one who has followed the proceedings from day to day that Babaji Sudda, Bhewa Dowlatta, Narayan Raggoo, Hemchund Kutchra, Luximon Narayen, and Atmaram Babaji stated that the deceased Parsee ladies came on to the top balcony in company with a sepoy. The Coroner omitted to bring this important contradiction of the Parsee children's statements to the notice of the jury. Again, Atmaram Babaji, Luximon Narayen, Narayen Ragoo, and Babaji Sudoo, stated that when they went down to the clock-room they left the deceased Parsee ladies with others on the top balcony, while the Parsee children stated that there was nobody else on the balcony besides themselves and the deceased girls. And in order to support the Parsee children, and so that they should not be contradicted, he asked the jury to believe that there was a period of time when the Parsee children were alone with the deceased girls on the top balcony. A reference to the evidence of Luximon Narayen, Narayen Ragoo, Babaji Suddoo, and Dowlatta Luximon will show that they speak to the presence of Prabashunker Puddumsey, an aged Mahomedan, and a Mahomedan boy on the top balcony, before the party go down to view the clock-room. The evidence of the Baboo

shows that as he was ascending to the top balcony he met the Parsee children coming down, and that on reaching the top balcony he found Prabashunker, the old Mahomedan, and the Mahomedan boy there. The Coroner, however, asked the jurors to assume in face of the evidence on his record that these three persons came on the top balcony after the fall of the deceased ladies and after the Parsee children had left. The palpable reason for his omission is that if the evidence of these persons had been brought to the notice of the jury the evidence of the children would have been contradicted, and in the words of the Coroner "the weakest link in the chain of their evidence is removed, and the evidence itself becomes entitled to more credit than it would be entitled to if it maintained that these three persons were not on the top balcony when they really were present."

The following are some of the instances in which the evidence has been twisted and misquoted for the benefit of the jury:—

Gungaji Heeraji stated in his examination "I do not remember whether I let Manockji out." . . . . I know the Parsee who gave me money to let him up. He is here. I don't remember whether I let him out. I don't remember whether I let a Parsee out."

The Coroner stated to the jury that this witness said:—"I did not let Manockjee out . . . I did not see Manockjee come down from the Tower, and did not see him afterwards."

Babaji Suddoo stated in his examination: "While I was looking at the bells I could not see behind me. . . . . While I was looking at the bells, if anybody had gone down I could not see without moving my head. . . . . While I was looking at the bells I did not turn my head. I cannot say the Parsee might have gone down, while I was looking at the bells."

The Coroner told the jury that this witness stated. "I am sure the Parsee did not go down. . . . . The Parsee had not gone down then (when the sepoys' party went down) and could not have gone down without me seeing him. I left the Parsee on the opposite side of the head of the staircase. If anyone had gone down the staircase I could have heard him. I heard no one go down."

To a jury who were charged as the Coroner charged the jurors in this case, a wink was as good as a nod, and the jurors could with ease appreciate which way they were expected to move.

The Coroner addressed the jurors in these words:—"Several persons have deposed that they were eye-witnesses of the fall. There are the two Bunnia boys, who were playing on the Mayo Road, the Gowli Wittoo, who was driving his buffalo on University Road. Arjoon Rama, the Registrar's sepoy, who was standing in the compound of the High Court at its southern end. Abdool Cadur Mahomed Hussainkhan, Court Clerk to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, and Framji Dosabhoy Motabhoy, assistant weaving master in the Swadeshi Mills, or six persons in all. The two Bunnia lads have said nothing about seeing any person or persons on the Tower. The Gowli, Wittoo Bomaya, says I heard something fall near the Tower. I looked up to the top of the Tower when I saw a Parsee female fall backwards from the top wall of the Tower above the clock. She struck against a telegraph wire, which broke, and then fell to the ground near the porch in the northern side. I was about 22 paces from the spot where the body fell. I saw no one up at the Tower at that time. The remaining three persons have all deposed that they saw some person or persons on the Tower when the fall occurred. I think it desirable to read you the whole of the evidence of these three persons. (Reads evidence of Rama Arjoon, Abdool Cadur, and Framji Dossabhoy.) The evidence though pointing one way is inconsistent, and if it possesses any value at all it is in very varying degrees. These degrees vary from absolute falsehood to a small modicum of truth and from no observation at all to very imperfect observation or very imperfect description of what the witnesses saw."

From the way the Coroner emphasized the evidence of Arjoon Rama, Abdul Cadur, and Framji Dosabhoy, he evidently intended that the first three witnesses, whose evidence supported the suicide theory, should come within the degree of "absolute falsehood;" while the three others, whose statements he read, were intended to come within the degree "of a modicum of truth" as their evidence supported the outrage and murder theory. The witnesses coming within the degree of "absolute falsehood" have consistently, right through the enquiry, adhered to their statements made to the police right off and without preparation on the first day of the occurrence while those coming within the degree "of a modicum of truthfulness" have not only contradicted one another materially, but have contradicted their own statements, made at different times, upon the same point. It would have been fair and just to all concerned that the statements of the persons who were called to corroborate the three eye-witnesses and whose evidence contradicted them, should have been read to the jury. And that they should have been asked to consider it along with the other evidence in the case.

The Coroner, in speaking of the evidence of the Parsee children, told the jury that there was but one weak link in their evidence, and that that was explained away and their evidence was entitled to more credit since he was able to explain away the existence of the weak link. But the Coroner omitted to bring to the notice of the jury that the statements of the Parsee children had been materially changed from that recorded by Mr. Craigie, and that with the view of getting their statements before the Coroner to be the echo of the evidence given by Arjoon Rama. This will appear by a comparison of the statements made by the children to Mr. Craigie, on the 1st May, with their evidence before the Coroner at a date subsequent to the evidence of Arjoon Rama appearing in the newspapers. The Parsee children, in reply to the Government Solicitor, admitted the conspicuous absence of all allusion to the presence of Manockji Aslaji as a bare-headed man or as a man with his turban in his hand in their statement to Mr. Craigie. They also admitted at that time to an absence of any reference in the statements made by them to Mr. Craigie as to their looking over the eastern parapet with the view of distinguishing their house.

Arjoon Rama's evidence, as given before the Coroner, subsequently appears in the newspapers, saying that he saw a bare-headed man throw one of the girls over and that at that time there were three persons on the eastern face of the Tower. After Arjoon Rama had given this version as to what he saw, the children came before the Coroner and said that they saw Manockji Aslaji disappearing shortly after they lost sight of the Parsee ladies, and that at that time he was bare-headed and had his turban in his hand. And it is for the first time when the children are being examined before the Coroner that they state that they got on to the eastern face of the Tower to try and distinguish their house. Surely, even a casual reader would have remarked on the unworthiness of the discovery of the links by the Parsee children, and yet we find the Coroner did not consider that these material additions in the crucial points of the case against Manockji Aslaji either strengthened or weakened the case against him.

Another peculiar feature in the evidence of the Parsee children is that touching the presence of two Mahomedans in the Tower. Nobody saw them admitted. None of the score of persons that were in the Tower saw them going up the spiral staircase or coming on to the top balcony, and yet the Parsee children see them in flesh appear at their side a little while before the deceased ladies came on to the top balcony. The Parsee children state that beyond seeing the two Mahomedans exchange a few words with Manockji Aslaji they did not see them do anything else, and that almost immediately after the conversation the Mahomedans left the top balcony to go down. None of those in the Tower on that day, at this time, are able to say that two such persons left the Tower. There is no evidence whatever to show that these two Mahomedans were seen to do anything to anybody. The Coroner, evidently believing that he could do nothing with these mythical personages, does not allude to them, and dismissed them without a word on the subject in his summing up. But the majority of the jury in their weird verdict insinuate that these two Mahomedans were concerned in an outrage upon the deceased ladies and that they abetted the offence of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

The moral which this case seems to bring out with great prominence is that though it may be wise to have a doctor of medicine as Coroner, it is exceedingly unwise to invest the Coroner with the grave and responsible power which the present Coroner's Act confers upon him, of depriving a citizen of his liberty and committing him to the Sessions Court for trial upon a verdict given by a jury composed of men caught haphazard in the streets. The Advocate-General has before to-day used his extraordinary powers to quash the commitment of the Coroner, and the verdict of his jury on the ground that there was no evidence in the case which could go for trial. The existing Coroner's Act should therefore be so amended as to deprive the Coroner of his power of commitment.—Yours, &c.,

June 10. LOOKER ON.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of hot weather. Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

THE POLICE AND THE RAJABAI TOWER CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The decision of Government to appoint a commission of enquiry into the Rajabai Tower Case will be received with satisfaction and thankfulness by all those who are anxious to see that case and the many grave questions of far-reaching importance it involves carefully investigated in all their bearings. It may not perhaps be amiss to point out the absolute necessity of the commission of enquiry, being a strong and independent body altogether above local feeling and influence, addressing itself to the important task before it, with a perfectly fair and open mind and working midst circumstance, and conditions sufficient to eliminate every element likely, or calculated to interfere, with a thorough and independent investigation. In fairness to the police, therefore, no less than in the public interest, it is to be hoped that the constitution of the proposed commission will be such as to inspire confidence in its ability and willingness to set to work in the proper spirit and influenced solely by a desire to get at the truth.—Yours, &c.,

June 10. K.

THE LATE MADAME BLAVATSKY.

THE following is the text of an address, read by G. R. S. Mead, B.A., (Cantab.), general secretary of the European section of the Theosophical Society, at the cremation of the body of Helena Petrovna Blavatsky:—Friends and Brother Theosophists,—H. P. Blavatsky is dead, but H.P. Blavatsky, our teacher and friend, is alive, and will live for ever in our hearts and memories. In our present sorrow, it is this thought especially that we should keep ever before our minds. It is true that the personality we know as H. P. Blavatsky will be with us no longer; but it is equally true that the grand and noble individuality, the great soul that has taught all of us, men and women, to live purer and more unselfish lives, is still active. The Theosophical Society, which was her great work in this incarnation, still continues under the care and direction of those great living masters and teachers whose messenger she was, and whose word she will resume amongst us at no distant period. Dear as the personality of H. P. Blavatsky is to us, to many of whom she took the place of a dearly loved and reverenced mother, still we must remember that, as she has so often taught us, the personality is the impermanent part of man's nature and the mere outer dress of the real individuality. The real H. P. Blavatsky does not live here before us. The true self that inspired so many men and women in every quarter of the earth with a noble enthusiasm for suffering humanity and the true progress of the race, combined with a lofty ideal of individual life and conduct, can in the mind of no Theosophist be confounded with the mere physical instrument which served it for one brief incarnation. Fellow Theosophists, the duty that lies before us, her pupils and friends, is plain and simple. As we all know so well, the one great purpose of our teacher's life in this her present incarnation, a purpose which she pursued with such complete unselfishness and singleness of motive, was to restore to mankind the knowledge of those great spiritual truths we to-day call Theosophy. Her unvarying fidelity to her great mission, from which neither contumely nor misrepresentation ever made her swerve, was the keynote of her strong and fearless nature. To her who knew so well its true and inner meaning, Theosophy was an ever-present power in her life, and she was ceaseless in her endeavours to spread the knowledge of the living truths of which she had such full assurance, so that by their ever-widening influence the wave of materiality in science and religion might be checked, and a real and lasting spiritual foundation laid for the true progress and brotherhood of mankind. With such an example before us then our duty as Theosophists is clear. We must continue the work that H. P. Blavatsky has so nobly commended, if not with her power which to us is as yet impossible, at least with an enthusiasm, self-sacrifice, and determination such as alone can show our gratitude to her and our appreciation of the great task she has committed to us. We must, therefore, each individually take up our share of that task. Theosophy is not dead because to-day we stand by H. P. Blavatsky's dead body. It lives and must live, because truth can never die; but on us, the upholders of this truth, must ever rest the heaviest of all responsibilities, the effort so to shape our own characters and lives that that truth may be thereby commended to others. Most fortunately for all of us, H. P. Blavatsky leaves the work on a firm foundation and fully organized. In spite of failing health and bodily pain, our beloved leader to the very last moments of her life continued her unceasing exertions for the cause we all love so well. Never did she relax one instant from her vigilance over its interests, and she repeatedly impressed upon those who surrounded her the principles and methods by which the work was to be carried on, never contemplating for one instant that the death of her body could be any real hindrance to the performance of the duty which would then more than ever be incumbent on every earnest member of the society. This duty, which lies so clearly before us, and of which H.P. Blavatsky has set us so striking an example, is to spread the knowledge of Theosophy by every means in our power, especially by the influence of our own lives. Much as we love and reverence our leader, our devotion to the work must not rest on the transient basis of affection for a personality, but on the solid foundation of a conviction that in Theosophy itself, and in it alone are to be found those eternal spiritual principles of right thought, right speech, and right action, which are essential to the progress and harmony of mankind. We believe that if H. P. Blavatsky could stand here in the body and speak to us now, this would be her message to all the members of the Theosophical Society, not simply to those who are present but to all who, without distinction of race, creed, or sex, are with us in heart and sympathy to-day. She would tell us as she has told many of us already, that "a clean life, an open mind, a pure heart, an eager intellect, an unveiled spiritual perception, a brotherliness for all, a readiness to give and receive advice and instruction, a courageous endurance of personal injustice, a brave declaration of principles, a valiant defence of those who are unjustly attacked, and a constant eye to the ideal of human progression and perfection which the sacred science depicts. These are the golden stairs up the steps of which the learner may climb to the Temple of Divine Wisdom." And now in silence we leave the body of our teacher and go back to the every-day world. In our hearts we shall ever carry with us her memory, her example, her life. Every theosophical truth that we utter, every theosophical effort that we make, is one more evidence of our love for her, and what should be greater even than that, of our devotion to the cause for which she lived. To that cause she was ever true, to that truth let none of us be ever false.

NASIK HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

WE have been asked to acknowledge the following further subscriptions towards the fund for furnishing the nurses' rooms over the new hospital for women at Nasik:—

	Rs.
Amount already acknowledged	650
Mr. Geo. E. Ormiston, C. E., (Race Game)	45
Mr. Nausey Khairaz	10
Mr. Rahimtoola Khairaz	10
European General Hospital Endowment Fund	75
Mr. W. G. Betham	10
Total......Rs.	800

H. M. PHIPSON,
Honorary Secretary.

POONA GYMKHANA CINDERELLAS.

THE following is the programme for the season 1891 of the Gymkhana Cinderella Dances at Poona:—

June	15th and 29th—Mondays.
July	13th and 27th—Mondays.
August	10th and 24th—Mondays.
September	7th and 21st—Mondays.

Commencing 9-30 p.m.
By order of the Committee,
W. J. LISTER,
Honorary Secretary for Dances.

UNDER article 799(c) of the Army Regulations, India, Volume 1, rewards for a degree of honour in Urdu, Hindi and Bengali were given only to officers whose period of actual service in India did not exceed 15 years; and for Arabic, Persian and Sanskrit to those whose service did not exceed 20 years. These restrictions have now, with the approval of the Secretary of State, been removed, and in future officers will be granted the authorised rewards for passing the tests in the languages specified, without reference to the period of their actual residence in India. The change has been notified in an Army circular, and the regulations will be amended accordingly.

NEWS OF THE DAY

H. E. THE GOVERNOR of Bombay will perform the ceremony of opening the new water-works at Ahmedabad this evening.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Kaisar-i-Hind, with the incoming mails of the 29th May, left Aden at 2 p.m. on Tuesday, and is expected to arrive at Bombay at daylight on the 15th instant.

DR. GRAY, the Amir's doctor, was under orders to start for Peshawar within a week. The latter portion of the period of his service in Afghanistan is said to have been marked by some unpleasantness, inasmuch as his devotion to the fine arts was not at all appreciated, as might have been expected in a semi-barbarous oriental country like Afghanistan, where it is held to inculcate idolatry among the faithful. He will, however, no doubt receive presents and a gracious farewell on his departure, as is the Amir's politic custom towards his European employees.

THE returns for the export trade of India during the month of April show some remarkable variations on last year's figures. Over 35,000 tons more wheat left the country, the incsease in value being some 37 lakhs of rupees. This, however, was far more than counterbalanced by an enormous falling-off in the export of raw cotton, the shipments of which fell from 1,221,000 cwts. to 855,000 cwts., the difference in value being about 1,57,00,000 of rupees. With variations in other commodities, the total value of the exports thus fell by slightly over one crore.

DACOITY in Burma still flourishes. A few days ago a dacoity took place near Taikkyi station, on the Prome line, about forty miles from Rangoon. One policeman was killed, and one made prisoner. The military police are pursuing. Another dacoity is reported from near Kyaukse, in which the station-master was killed and the office broken into.

AT a public meeting held at Shillong on Saturday, and presided over by the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Ward, it was unanimously decided to erect a memorial to Mr. Quinton and the officers killed at Manipur. A representative committee was appointed to collect subscriptions and settle the form which the memorial shall take.

THE Administrator of the Porebandar State has, it is understood, applied to the Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent for a postponment of four months, in the suit filed against the State by the contractor, Hemchand Dharshi, for the recovery of Rs. 61,000. Against any such postponment being accorded, the contractor is reported to have protested on the ground that if the case is postponed, he would be put to much unnecessary expense in recalling the witnesses, who are already present.

WE are glad to hear, says the *Bombay Educational Record*, that the trust-deed of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Charitable Institution, is drawn in such terms as to leave the widest discretion to the trustees as to the nature of the school or schools to be established under it. The schools are to exist for the education of Parsee boys, and the poor and needy are to have a preference over those who can take care of themselves; but as to the nature of the education and all details, it is most wisely left to the trustees for the time being, and the trust will be as simple and practical and as capable of being adapted to the actual necessities of the day in a hundred years' time as it is now. The trust is of the immediate value of 3¼ lakhs of rupees, and the trustees at present are busy in considering the kind of education which at this moment will be most useful to the beneficiaries, and will most effectually carry out the benevolent intentions of the founder. It appears to be generally anticipated that some form of semi-technical or specially commercial institute will finally be chosen as best satisfying this test.

CAPTAIN H. B. VAUGHAN, of the 7th Bengal Infantry, is expected back in India very shortly, having completed his examination of the routes through the Kavir or Salt Desert, which bulks so largely on the map of Persia. He has made a plane-table survey of such of the wilderness as he passed through, and a howling wilderness it is, save for one oasis; for the rivers which flow into it lose themselves in the sand or end in swamps. For a few months Captain Vaughan, who is working in the Indian Intelligence branch, was accompanied by Captain Burton, of the 17th Bengal Cavalry, who was spending part of his leave in Persia; but the latter officer proceeded to England in the spring. The *World* links their names together as those of explorers whose discoveries are "extremely important from a strategic as well as from a purely geographical point of view"—an exaggerated statement to begin with, and one not altogether fair to Captain Vaughan.

WE are not likely to hear for some time to come of any decision being pronounced by Government on the Cashmere Railway scheme. Of the four routes which have from time to time been suggested, two can only be considered practicable from the financial standpoint. These are the Jhelum Valley route and that by way of Hanpur and Abbottabad. As regards the former, it is believed that the cost of maintenance would be very great indeed. As to the latter, it has much to recommend it on strategical grounds, apart from commercial considerations. The Government of India can scarcely pronounce finally upon the subject until they are in possession of full surveys and detailed estimates, both of original cost and annual maintenance. Mr. Johnson, the Engineer, who has been placed on special duty in connection with the railway projects, has his survey parties busily engaged, but he can scarcely hope to have his report ready before next hot weather.

MRS. GRIMWOOD has well earned the reward which the Queen has bestowed upon her. The Order of the Royal Red Cross was instituted by Queen Victoria in 1883 as a reward for ladies who have devoted themselves to the work of nursing the sick and wounded in war. The decoration consists of a red Maltese cross bearing the words "Faith, Hope and Charity."

THE Secunderabad Club has granted many privileges to the fair sex. A correspondent writes:—"*Les petits diners* are becoming quite fashionable at the Club. The dear fair sex, I notice, are putting in the thin edge of the wedge by being allowed to dine in the corner of the Club verandah, and seem to enjoy themselves immensely."

THE Chief Commissioner of Burma has applied to the Government of India for sanction to the creation of an irrigation circle in Upper Burma with a staff of one Superintending, six Executive and ten Assistant Engineers, and twelve upper subordinates and sixteen lower subordinates. It is proposed to carry out extensive projects in the Shwebo Kyaukse, Nimbu and Mandalay districts, and to spend ten to twelve lakhs per annum on irrigation works for some years to come. In no part of the Empire is irrigation so largely and quickly remunerative as in Upper Burma. Sir Alexander Mackenzie has also asked, for the ordinary public works of the province, for an establishment of one Chief, four Superintending, and 72 Executive and Assistant Engineers, and 96 upper subordinates, involving an increase of eleven Executive and Assistant Engineers, and twelve upper subordinates, over the existing establishment. The total expenditure on works in Burma will now compare favourably with that in even the largest and richest province in India. The revised budget grants of 1890-91 show a total of 74 lakhs. The grants for 1891-92 aggregate nearly 85 lakhs.

SOME people at Sialkot and Kangra have been perpetrating a hoax upon the judicial functionaries of Lahore. During the past month two warrants were received by the Deputy Commissioner, Lahore, bearing the signatures of the Magistrates of Kangra and Sialkot, for the apprehension of certain natives at Lahore charged with heinous offences. The men were at first apprehended, but denied the knowledge of the crime imputed to them, and on inquiries being made from the supposed signatories of the warrants, it was found that no such warrants had been issued by either of them. Upon this the accused were released on bail, and a strict inquiry is being conducted in Sialkot and Kangra, as well as at Lahore, to unearth the perpetrators of this cruel hoax.

ACCORDING to the final wheat forecast for the North-West Provinces and Oudh, the outturn this year will be upwards of seventeen million tons, or nearly three millions more than last year.

SOME little stir was caused in military circles at home last December, writes the *Pioneer*, when it became known that the 1st Battalion of the King's Royal Rifles were not to take out their magazine rifles to India. It was explained at the time that the military authorities in this country had expressed a desire that the regiment should be re-armed with Martinis, so that their rifles might be of the same pattern as those of other Britsh troops in India. Some wiseacres seemed to think that this was a mistake, their contention being that as the magazine rifle had been served out in large numbers in England, all regiments going in relief to India should also take it out without them. After-events have proved how wrong it would have been to adopt this course. The 1-60th, to call them by their time-honoured name, had only been a few months in Rawalpindi when they were ordered to the Black Mountain as part of the reserve brigade. A little later they were sent in hot haste to the Miranzai Valley, where they did good service against the local tribesmen. If they had been armed with magazine rifles they would have had to depend for their supply of ammunition upon the home factories, for there is no machinery for making the cartridges in India itself. But beyond this, the troops under Sir William Lochhart's orders would have been using three different kinds of rifles—the magazine, Martini and Snider. It is bad enough to have to take the field with two kinds, but if a third were added the chances of confusion arising in the distribution of different sorts of ammunition under fire would be greatly increased. Years may pass before the magazine rifle and its ammunition are perfected, and until this stage has been reached, we shall be well content to see British and native regiments armed with a rifle of the same pattern, the Martini, which is an excellent weapon now that its defects have been remedied. By the end of the current year it is hoped that the Snider will have been altogether discarded by the army in India. It will pass into the hands of the police, and as a smooth-bore breechloader with buck-shot cartridges, it will be found equal to all the work required of it when the civil power has to suppress local riots and petty disturbances.

THE trial of the men accused of being concerned in the Bhadaini riots at Benares was concluded on Saturday. Differing, as is usual in such cases, from the majority of the assessors, the Judge found all the prisoners guilty of all the charges of rioting. As to the charges of dacoity and arson, the Judge also considered the finding of the jury contrary to the evidence: but in this case he has been content to submit the case to the High Court. Such a conclusion of a trial which has lasted seventeen days, is scarcely satisfactory; but perhaps no other was to be looked for.

M. DECK, the great potter and head of the Sevres manufactory, was a victim to influenza. The Paris correspondent of a home journal writes:—His death must be regarded as a public loss. M. Deck, whom I knew when he was a struggling artisan employed as a foreman in a factory for cheap stove pottery near Paris, rose through sheer merit and in the teeth of difficulties which for years appeared insuperable. He was an Alsatian, and had wandered over Europe seeking employment as a chimney mason. His object was to study the stove and fireplace tiles of other countries. He brought about nothing short of a revolution in the decoration of fire-places in faience and in that of different classes of pottery. He became one of the greatest decorators of pottery of perhaps any time. He discovered the lost secret of the flamboyant Persian style of faience, and invented a blue enamel of extraordinary purity. The grand prize was awarded to his china at the Universal Exhibition of 1878.

A LETTER, written to his nephew in Italy by an Italian workman living near New Orleans, and published by an Italian contemporary, contains the following passage:—The Sicilians were the very scum of brigands. There is no doubt that they all conspired together to kill the chief of the police of New Orleans, and if, as they boast, they belong to the Mafia, this fact alone proves to me that they are characters who should be sent to penal servitude for life. It is true that I and all would have been more satisfied if the jury had condemned those people according to the evidence, but the jury was partly intimidated and partly bribed, which does not do much credit to the Americans; but if you knew the way in which juries are composed, you would understand the result. *Vox populi vox Dei.* The population of New Orleans could not all be frightened or bribed, and certainly it was not a good thing to let these brigands go free, and so the drama was ended. The reason why I agree with the people is that I have been here for ten years, and have always been treated better than you can imagine. In fact, when the Americans find a person worthy of confidence, honest, and with a good will, that person will have every reasonable assistance, and certainly more help than he could obtain in Italy.

THE infusion of "fresh blood" into the Notts County Eleven has apparently led to the retirement of a well-known figure on the cricket field—that of William Scotton, who has of late years acquired a reputation as a "stonewaller." Curiously enough, when he first joined the eleven a decade and a half ago, he was noted for his free hitting, but gradually he developed a preference for the defensive game, which made his innings a weariness of flesh to the average spectator. Among his notable achievements in this direction, we may note that in 1885, playing against Gloucestershire, he took four hours and fifty minutes to score 56, and was at the wickets a full hour without making a run; that in 1886, playing against the Australians, he was three hours and thirty-five minutes in compiling 35; and that in the same year, playing for England against Australia, and going in first with Dr. Grace, he stayed at the wickets three hours and three-quarters, and only put on 34, and was at one period an hour and seven minutes without scoring. Of course, the stand was invaluable to the champion, who made runs at a rare pace; but *Punch* expressed a very general feeling when he sang:

Block, block, block,
  At the foot of thy wicket, O Scotton!
And I would that my tongue could utter
  My boredom. You *won't* put the pot on!
* * * * * *
Block, block, block,
  At the foot of thy wicket, ah do!
But an hour of Grace or of Walter Read
  Were worth a week of you.

It is but fair to add that Scotton's stands have saved more than one game, not only for his country, but for representative elevens, and notably the great match between England and Australia at the Oval in 1884.

"PEN AND BRUSH," the new organ of the Westminster scholars, has made a good start with a number in which Westminster football, the Graphic Society, the play, the Boat-race, and other themes suggestive of St Peter's College, are touched with a light and lively hand. Its projectors disclaim any attempt to compete with "The Elizabethan," which they describe in a patronising yet somewhat contemptuous vein as "a well-established, somewhat dull, and generally punctual periodical, whose age is now within measurable distance of a quarter of a century." The older rival, we are moreover reminded, has a "practical monopoly of biographies, philosophic reveries, and scores of matches;" whereas the new comer will be concerned with "the artistic side of school life."

In the Island of Formosa, the entire population, roughly speaking, according to Consul Pelham Warren, smoke opium more or less; but bitter complaint is made by the Formosans that they cannot get the opium which they used to get. For ten years past adulteration of foreign opium has been on the increase; hence the extending practice of growing the seductive poppy on the island. But Mr. Warren tells us that apparently it no longer pays the opium-shops to supply the pure drug. Sesamum cake, formely declared contraband, is now largely imported and mixed with both Persian and Indian opium, and many native dealers never sell a chest of opium without at the same time supplying the purchaser with the sesamum cake required for its adulteration.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

[*From the Home Papers.*]

IN a letter to the *Journal of Commerce*, dated May 8, Mr. Alfred B. Shepperson writes:—

The cotton movement continues so astonishingly large that it seems now quite evident the crop of 1890-1 will exceed by over three-quarters of a million bales the average of the estimates made last November by the cotton merchants of New York, New Orleans, and Memphis. I cannot recall a crop concerning which the well-informed public opinion of the cotton trade of the country has been so much astray. The phenomenally large yield was due to a combination of favourable conditions for growth and maturity which may not exist again for many years. During the eight months to April 30 I find that 8,220,000 bales of the crop have come into sight, viz.:—

	Bales.
Port receipts and net overland railroad shipments to Northern mills and Canada	7,523,000
Delivered to Southern mills from the interior	475,000
Excess of stocks at enumerated interior towns over September 1, 1890	222,000
Total brought into sight to April 30	8,220,000

Last year from May 1 to the end of the season (August 31) there came into sight about 235,000 bales. For the corresponding period this season the movement will probably be twice as large, except that the port receipts for the month of August may not exceed those of last year, which were 81,000 bales, being the largest since 1881. Upon this basis, but assuming that the port receipts for August will be the same as last year, there will probably come into sight after May 1 390,000 bales, making an indicated crop of 8,610,000 bales, against last season's crop of 7,297,000 bales. This would be a gain over the previous crop of 1,313,000 bales, and while the increase seems excessive, it was exceeded by the crop of 1882-3, which was 1,494,000 bales more than the preceding crop of 1881-2. The crop of 1871 exceeded the previous crop by 1,233,000 bales. On the other hand, the crop of 1871-2 fell short of the crop of 1870-1 by 1,373,000 bales, the crop of 1881-2 was 1,150,000 bales less than that for 1880-1, and the crop of 1803-4 fell 1,237,000 bales short of the large yield of 1882-3. Reliable advices from the South are to the effect that there is now much more cotton than a year ago on the plantations and in interior towns whose stocks are not included in the published cotton statistics. In view of these advices, the quantity stated as likely to come into sight after May 1 is quite reasonable. The quantity now on plantations and in unenumerated towns is purely a matter of conjecture. An important factor in the problem of the future movement of the crop is the question—How much will planters hold back until after September 1 on account of present low prices? They may keep back enough to make the crop not over 8,500,000 bales, or they may hold more than I have assumed, and by freely marketing it make the crop considerably exceed 8,600,000 bales. Should the indications which I have presented be verified, it is likely that the receipts at the ports for the four months (May 1 to August 31) will be about 400,000 bales, against 171,000 bales last year. Also, that after allowing fully for the takings of American spinners, we can export 1st May to 31st August 550,000 bales and leave a stock at the ports of 200,000 bales at the end of the season, against 60,000 bales at the close of last season.

The imports of raw cotton at Genoa increased last year, as will be seen from the following table giving the details:—

	1890. Bales.	1889. Bales.	1888. Bales.
From America	129,489	98,066	95,119
" India	112,038	138,993	113,421
" Egypt	22,199	21,757	21,189
" Marseilles, &c.	4,882	5,601	605
" Levant	1,321	1,249	999
" England	4,517	8,841	10,370
Sundries	1,242	662	1,401
Total	296,691	278,172	246,110

A noteworthy feature is the falling off in the imports of the staple from this country, testifying to an expansion in the direct trade with the producing countries. "The import of cotton yarns in 1890," says Mr. Yeats-Brown, "has fallen to a quite insignificant amount as what importation there is now goes by rail, and also because now the native industry is quite able to hold its own against imports from abroad. Spinners have done very well in Upper Italy, but manufacturers have seen stock accumulating in consequence of the bad times at home and diminished export to South America. The quantity of cotton manufactures entered for consumption at this port in 1890 was 17,075 cwt., of which 13,671 cwt. came from Great Britain." The import of British coal increases over all previous years, having been 1,493,600 tons against 1,307,600 tons in 1889, and 1,279,400 tons in 1888. Of the total import in 1890, 749,000 tons were from Cardiff, 574,700 tons were from Newcastle, and the rest was Scotch and North English coal from Liverpool and Hartlepool; all by British steamers except about 113,000 tons under the Italian flag. Coal freight averaged during the year about 8s. 7d. from Cardiff, and 7s. 6d. from Newcastle, the lowest freight rates for many years past.

Belgian advices report the amalgamation of four of the principal spinning and weaving firms in the district of Alost. These firms are Messrs. Govaert Freres, Elias Cools, L. De Ruddere and Co., and Vve. Borremans-Van Melkebeke. The name of the company, which was registered on Saturday last, is the Union Textile. It is stated that the Union Textile will continue the businesses carried on by the individual firms, viz., the spinning, weaving, and doubling of jute, hemp linen, and cotton, as also the manufacture of sacks. The directors have already decided upon the creation of 5 per cent. bonds to the amount of one million francs, the issue of which is shortly expected.

The following table shows the estimated circulation of money in the United States, outside the Treasury, on the 1st inst., according to a statement issued by that Department, compared with the estimases on the corresponding date of the preceding years:—

	$
May 1, 1891	1,529,000,000
May 1, 1890	1,437,000,000
May 1, 1889	1,414,000,000
May 1, 1888	1,372,000,000
May 1, 1887	1,319,000,000

Commenting on these figures the New York *Commercial Bulletin* points out that they apparently show an expansion much more rapid than the growth of population, the increase in the circulation being more than $200,000,000 since 1887, more than half that amount within the past two years, and more than $99,000,000 since May 1, 1890. Of recent years there has been some contraction of the money circulation during the spring and early summer, followed by a large expansion to meet the currency demands of the autumn. In 1888 the circulation declined to its lowest point, dlrs. 1,360,000,000, on August 1, and was then increased by more than dlrs. 45,000,000 within sixty days. In 1889, the lowest point of the year, dlrs. 1,379,000,000, was reached on August 1, followed by an expansion of dlrs. 26,000,000 in sixty and dlrs. 35,000,000 in ninety days. Last year the circulation decreased from $1,437,000,000 on May 1 to $1,429,000,000 on July 1, and then increased to $1,431,000,000 on the 1st of August, $1,436,000,000 on the 1st of September, $1,498,000,000 on the 1st October, and $1,504,000,000 at the close of the year. The expansion for the purpose of meeting "fall" demands was $45,000,000 in 1887, $47,000,000 in 1888, $47,000,000 in 1888, $38,000,000 in 1889, and last year more than $60,000,000 within the month of September alone. The Secretary of the Treasury (Mr. Foster) is said to be considering means by which the Government can aid, as it has done for several years, in meeting the currency demands of the coming season, but the condition of the Treasury does not warrant the expectation of such large disbursements for this purpose, and banking and business interests must take care of themselves rather than rely on the assistance of the Government; and so far as the Treasury has ceased to absorb into its vaults the money needed in circulation, it has been relieved of responsibility for any extraordinary efforts at expansion for the purpose of meeting currency demands. Mr. Foster will doubtless regulate his bond redemptions or purchases, and, to some extent, other disbursements with a view to these requirements; but it is important to observe that, independent of the results of these efforts, the money circulation is greater by more than $20,000,000 than the highest point reached after the immense Treasury disbursements of last autumn, and greater by more than $100,000,000 than the amount used in moving the crops of 1888 or 1889. What is even more important is "the disposition shown by bankers to accept the situation and act on the conviction that while the prospective financial requirements of the summer and autumn call for the utmost care and prudence, they justify no anxiety or alarm."

Circumstances unfavourable to the position of the Northern Pacific Railway Company have lately been hinted at, and in connection with this fact the New York *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* calls attention to the statement of income and expenditure up to March 31 as an agreeable surprise. During the last two months of the quarter there was a tapering off in the increase in earnings, which, it was apprehended would leave it scarcely equal to the increase in fixed charges compared with 1890. The statement, however, shows that the position of the Company has continued to improve this year compared with last. Thus the gross earnings, $5,000,066, show an increase of $863,000 against last year, and larger increases against preceding years. The net earnings for the quarter were $1,713,883, against 1,376,792 for the quarter in 1890, $602,968 in 1888, and only $482,761 in 1881. The miscellaneous income was much above the average, being $596,851 for 1891, against $141,917 for 1890. The final result is a much closer approach of net income to charges than in any preceding year. Much was made of the fact a few weeks ago that some of the months in this quarter of 1891 had failed to show sufficient net income to meet the month's proportion of the fixed charges. But a deficit in this quarter is a normal occurrence. In fact, while the deficit for 1891 is only dlrs 294,624, for 1890 it was $489,707, and for 1887 as much as $948,682. Taking the figures for the first nine months of the fiscal year, which ends in June, it appears that the gross earnings amount to $19,447,680, while in 1889-90 they were only $16,792,255, in 1887-8 but $11,254,034, and in 1886-7 no more than $9,470,123. That is, in four years the total has more than doubled, the addition being about $10,000,000 in amount. In the case of the net earnings the total now is $8,232,636, against $7,251,642 last year, $5,871,421 in 1888-9, and only $4,452,887 in 1886-7. Charges have also increased heavily, but after allowing for this the net result for the current year is better than in the year preceding, and decidedly better than in prior years, there being for 1890-91, so far as it has gone, a surplus over all charges of $1,455,919, which compares with a surplus of $1,370,462 in the nine months of last year, a surplus of only $332,187 the year before, and a surplus of but $108,666 in 1887-8.

The same New York paper has also an interesting review of the progress of the Southern Pacific Railway system, which now embraces 6,226 miles. The annual report just issued shows that the gross earnings from the railroad and steamer lines amounted for 1890 to $48,352,504, which is $1,884,541 in excess of the amount for the year preceding. The increase would have been still larger but for serious interruptions to business early in the year by bad weather and storms. The Central Pacific east of Sacramento was blocked for 18 days, and the Oregon division was closed from the 15th of January to the 2nd of March, while through traffic between portland and Sacramento, it is stated, was suspended from January 15 to March 25 by heavy rains, which caused extensive wash-outs and land slides. In Southern California exceptional rainfalls also caused great damage and interruptions. The effect of all this was to divert much through traffic to other routes, besides swelling the expense account in repairing the damages. Going back to 1887, the gross earnings were only 38,732,131. It may be supposed that the increase has followed in large measuse from an extension of the mileage of the system, but the increase in mileage has been only about 10 per cent, the average miles operated having been 5,512 miles for 1887 and 6,053 miles for 1890. If we go back five years—to 1885—we find that earnings then were only about 25 millions (dlrs. 25,006,106), so that in the five years there has been an increase of over 23¼ million dollars. In the same period the miles of road operated increased only from an average of 4,697 miles to an average of 6,053 miles. The New York paper remarks that there are few parallels to this record of expansion in the history of American railways. As regards the net earnings, these have not risen in quite the same way, owing to the decline in rates and the fact that the public has been given improved service and new facilities and accommodations, and yet even in this case there has been steady progress towards higher totals. Thus for 1890 the net income stands at $17,707,008, as against $16,583,487 for 1889 and $13,272,220 for 1885. Out of the $17,707,007 net income for last year, $10,259,820 was paid for interest on bonded debt, $315,022 for interest on floating debt, $2,259,701 for rental to the Central Pacific, $606,000 for rental to the California Pacific, $388,827 for crackage rentals, $1,234,299 for taxes, and $265,626 for betterments, over and above which amounts a surplus of $2,377,713 remains on the operations of the twelve months. For the year 1889 the surplus was only $1,346,346.

"DRAWING-ROOM COMPANY."

"WHERE they come from and what they come for is quite beyond me," I heard a well-known leader of London society say, as carriage after carriage passed into the courtyard of, Buckingham Palace, writes a *World's* correspondent. For years our Court has been a laughing-stock to foreigners, and we realy thought the acme of all things had been reached during the Jubilee season when *divorcees* and ladies of very doubtful reputation were rampant at her Majesty's Drawing-room. In old days City potentates were content with their own position east of Temple Bar, and would no more have thought of sending their wives to St. James's Palace than of going themselves to a levee. But now all is altered, and the "House" contributes largely both in diamonds and flesh to the annual farce which is played during the months of March and May. Let any person who knows London society look through the list of *debutantes* and ladies attending the Drawing-rooms, and I wager that not half the names will be even known to him or her. People are now presented, and present their daughters, whose life and interests are entirely foreign to Court surroundings. It would be, perhaps, more comprehensible if they got anything for it; but beyond seeing their names in the Court Circular they get nothing for their pains, and their visit to the Palace is the one occasion when they emerge from their own second-rate circle. Their grandmothers would have been quite content to stand down in the Mall to see the Queen go for an airing, but they must be taught to curtsey in a calico train to six chairs by the local dancing mistress, and no young lady considers herself "out" until she has been presented and her mother has given a Drawing-room tea. Another modern abomination, by the bye!

The Queen, by making new rules and regulations about presentations, has shown that she was aware that things were going too far, and there is now, at any rate, some limit to the quantity if not the quality of the presentations; but there is still time for her Most Gracious Majesty to decide *who* shall attend her Court. Remember, in every other Court such rules and restrictions do exist. The only *raison d'etre* of a Court at all is that it should be, so to speak, a gauge of society; but if birth and breeding are to go for nothing, and if the Drawing-room is to be but a gathering together of social scum and *nouveaux riches*, the sooner the thing exists on a thoroughly Republican and cosmopolitan basis the better. It may hurt the feelings of Mrs. Pushington and the Misses Pushington, but something should surely be done. At a few minutes past eleven one Wednesday I was passing through St. James's Park and saw a pair-horse carriage with a slumbering footman and a flower-bedecked coachman driving slowly up and down. In it were two ladies in full Court finery; they looked haggard and white, their bouquets were faded, and they all had a very up-all-night appearance. They meant to do the thing thoroughly, and tradition had told them that ladies who went to Court never wore cloaks. At twelve o'clock they were still driving up and down "naked but not ashamed."

Another lady brought her husband in frock-coat and high hat and "the two dear children" in the carriage with her, and soon after midday they all partook of a plentiful repast of sandwiches and refreshment from a flask, and bore a strange resemblance to the happy family always to be seen on the Greenwich steamer. I could tell of a coachman and footman with long sprays of flowers and ferns, with the said flowers falling coquettishly over their shoulders; of several carriages with bunches of red and yellow ribbon tied to the coachmen's whips to facilitate recognition, and savouring of 'Appy 'Ampton; and of one carriageful who made so shy by the ribald but cruelly truthful remarks of the crowd, that they sat long hours with drawn blinds. But my temper gave way and I came away angry and sick to think that such an exhibition of vulgarity and snobbishness should be possible amongst English men and women.

Why can it not be as it is in Vienna and Berlin? The Court is for naval and military men, men holding official positions, and people who are personally invited by the Royal Family to attend the function. English women would be furious if every Tom, Dick, and Harry thought they had a right to enter their houses when they were receiving their friends; and I fail to see why her Majesty should not be protected by the same rule. I suppose in the future some enterprising omnibus company will be running conveyances for the convenience of "ladies attending her Majesty's Drawing-rooms" from Notting Hill, Belsize Park, and the suburbs, and depositing them at the gates of Buckingham Palace.

A SOCIETY has been formed in Vienna for battling with anti-Semitism. A correspondent there says people in the highest social position have joined the movement, and have been elected members of the committee. The list of members includes noblemen, like Counts Hoyos and Zichy, men of science, such as Professors Billroth and Nothnagel, artists like Professor Tilgner and Baron Hasenauer. The inaugural meeting was held a few days ago, and the next thing will be a circular, which will be sent round for signatures of persons whose support it may be desirable to obtain for the movement.

SPORTING NOTES.

Mr. St. John won the Parliamentary Golf Tournament. The fight in the final was a very close affair, as Mr. Felix-Skene, in spite of his handicap, drew level two holes from home, but Mr. St. John was the steadier, and won both holes and the match. The play of the loser was very erratic—at one time brilliant and beautiful—especially in driving from the tee—at other times he seemed nervous, and would foozle a hole in a most disappointing manner. The irregularity of his play will be seen in the fact that his strokes varied from three to seven for the hole. Mr. St. John is not by any means a showy player, but he is remarkably steady, and though he never did better than 4 for the hole he was never worse than 6. At critical times, too, he played with great coolness, and is certainly to be congratulated on winning the first of what will probably become an annual Parliamentary golf tournament.

It is said that there is more unparliamentary language indulged in at golf than at any other game. Can this be the reason our Parliamentarians are so fond of it? Away from the Speaker's eye and the Speaker's ear, they can blow off their bad words in perfect peace. As Bill Strath, of St. Andrews, would have remarked, "Ou ay, there they go, tappin their ba's and d——in' something awfu'." On some golf courses they have a "nineteenth hole" in the shape of a public-house. Needless to say that players always negotiate this hole at the first attempt.

The Duke of Manchester's visit to Australia, says a Sydney paper, reminds us of the famous epitaph on a baby's tombstone:—

Brief was his stay.
He just looked round,
And then went away.

So far as Melbourne and Sydney are concerned, he didn't get one banquet, and nobody asked him what he thought of the country. They allowed him to come and go without troubling to find out whether his Grace had been favorably impressed by what he saw. Why, we don't even know whether the gentleman's health has derived any benefit from the trip. We know nothing that we used to know when the old original Guinea Pig, his father, came to see us on behalf of a noble syndicate. The interest in dukes must be declining, indeed. In Sydney, Manchester appears to have gone nowhere save to the slugging clubs.

At Redcar it was beautifully fine and bright overhead. The view presented from the grand stand was a charming one, for while the sea stretched out as far as the eye could see, the volunteers' encampment on the sands gave a pleasant relief. On the other side the Cleveland hills stood out in bold outline, and for picturesque surroundings Redcar can vie with many of the more fashionable meetings. For the Marske Plate Royal Engineer made every yard of the running, and had the whole lot of his opponents in trouble a long way from the chair, which, by the way, was occupied by young Mr. W. Ford, owing to the continued indisposition of his father.

Several of the loyal and patriotic Tykes planked down their money in favour of Duchess of Fife for the Eston Handicap. In the hands of a more experienced jockey than little Widdowfield Duchess of Fife would probably have beaten the favorite, Lord of the Manor, but as it was the Malton mare had to put up with second place, the third position being occupied by Eastern Beauty, who had a strong following.

"I received a rude shock, writes Captain Coe, when my selection Rosybrook colt was beaten at Salisbury by a "crook" like Esta. What do you think of that form now, my masters, or rather the masters of those who take an active part in racing? Tosting ran currishly for the Salford Handicap, as he has so often done; but he looked well, and might yet do something over a shorter distance, perhaps than a mile. His form was too bad to be true.

La Fleche, the 5,500 guineas sister to Memoir, is said to have fulfilled her promise, having been tried a good deal in front of Windgall. Mr. Houldsworth is said to have a very smart youngster in Dunure, a brown colt by St. Simon—Sunrise, while two very promising youngsters are trained at Middleham, according to report. These are Sir R. Jardine's Llanthony, by Ormonde—Agnes Bentinck (dam of Erfurt and Cavendish), and Rouge Dragon, by Bend Or—Tiger Lily, therefore brother to Martagon, and who cost identically the same price at Mr. J. Snarry's sale—viz., 1,700 guineas.

When both were in the Green Lodge stable last year Melody was considered to be quite 7lb. better than Dorcas, and the superiority has probably been maintained, as although Dorcas was considerably interfered with in the race for the City and Suburban, and in the opinion of her jockey, W. Blake, would, with a clear course, have finished first or second, it is odds on Border Minstrel's sister so far as make, shape, and public form are concerned, and this opinion will probably be found to be the correct one when all is over.

An epidemic seems to have broken out amongst the rowing men at Cambridge University, of whom G. Elin, of Third Trinity, F.J. Gain, of Emmanuel, and B. Hodgetts, of Clare, are all likely to be absentees in the coming races. If Trinity Hall (Cambridge) succeed in retaining the headship of the river, I hear that they intend to enter for the Grand at Henley. With the splendid crews which London and Thames are sending up this year's contest should indeed be a Grand one.

Niblick has not changed hands after all. He is a bay colt, with black legs, and an off white hind heel. In height about 15-3, he has a good forehand, level top, and great wide quarters, on good, short legs. He has evidently had a strong preparation. Irish horses are seemingly soon patched up. Mervyn, who was reported to have broken down at Sandown last December, was fourth for the Salford Handicap.

Of the eight combatants for the Empress Prize, Martagon was bound to start in warm request, seeing how closely he had pressed Nunthorpe in the Jubilee Stakes; but he did no more than sustain his unlucky character, and Bel Demonic, who was galloped to a standstill by Circassian in the Newmarket Craven Meeting, now scored by three parts of a length from Mr. Douglas Baird's four-year-old.

It is said the only yearling by Ormonde to be sold at the coming July sales, hails, like Goldfinch, from Dorsetshire, as he belongs to Mr. Miller, of coursing repute, and now that the first Ormonde has shown the aptitude of his sire for running, there will be a good many after the younger relative, who gave great promise as a foal when at Wimple, and he has grown into a very grand colt.

Frank Kelly, better known in racing circles as "Jumper," succumbed to that dread disease, consumption, at Epsom. "Jumper," as a valet, was much respected amongst his confreres. "Jumper" died in reduced circumstances, and Tom White has, with his usual consideration, consented to obtain the funds necessary for a decent burial.

Mr. Abington has decided to proceed with his action against Mr. F. C. Temple of the Ormonde Club, for the recovery of the £ 800 he gave for the Slavin-McAuliffe fight. Mr. Temple means going right through with the affair, and we ought to get some interesting "copy" out of the cross-examination of the "Squire."

Nearly every day we read "The trainer of So-and-So was fined one sovereign for running in wrong colors." What an ineffective form of punishment! I would impose a fine of five sovereigns for the first offence, 10 for the second, and so on, until a trainer had been fined five times, when I would not give him the chance to use any sort of colors again.

Good Templers will regret to learn that that depraved specimen of horseflesh King Deer, after imbibing a bottle of whisky, fell over the rails. Before a hurdle race at Windsor during the winter two animals were dosed with whisky. One won in a canter, and the other behaved himself so badly that he was turned out of training.

The Manchester Club has grown apace since Lord Marcus Beresford took the secretary's position. Lord Marcus has tried his hand at many things in connection with racing. He used at one time to write sporting articles very well, but relinquished the profession of journalism as too exacting.

Colonel North tells us, says John Corlett, that six weeks ago had anyone made him a bid of £200 for St. Simon of the Rock he would have taken it. On asking Major Egerton what weight he would have given him had he been kept in reserve for the Cesarewitch, his reply was, "6st, and not an ounce more."

Liddiard having resigned, it is the intention of Mr. Milner that in future little Dick Chaloner shall ride as much as possible for the stable irrespective of weight.

NOTICES.

FRAZER'S SULPHUR TABLETS

PURIFY THE BLOOD AND THUS ERADICATE FEVER, IMPROVE THE COMPLEXION AND WARD OFF RHEUMATISM

TRY THEM.

Sold by all Chemists at 1/1½ per Box.

ALL WHO SUFFER FROM GOUT, RHEUMATISM, or MALARIA, Should immediately have recourse to EADE'S CELEBRATED GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS

Known throughout all the world as the SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY for the instant Relief and Rapid Cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Lumbago, and all Pains of the Head, Face, and Limbs, arising from Malaria or other causes.

To be had of all Chemists.

GEORGE EADE,

Sole Proprietor,

72, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON.

"FITS LIKE A GLOVE."

THOMSON'S Glove-fitting CORSET

Trade Mark.



The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability.

Approved by the whole polite world.

ANNUAL SALE OVER ONE MILLION PAIRS.

To be had of all Dealers throughout the World.

NINE FIRST MEDALS.

Manufacturers:

W. S. THOMSON & CO., LIMITED, LONDON.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND CHILDREN.

For Mothers, Invalids, Dyspeptics and Aged People.



THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all infants and children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of cow's milk.

THE ONLY FOOD that removes from infancy all necessity, danger and annoyance of wet nurse.

IF TAKEN BY MOTHERS once or twice a day the quantity of milk will be increased and quality at once improved.

IF THE CHILD IS RESTLESS, change partially from nursing to SOLUBLE FOOD.

DR. STUTZER, Food Analyst for Rhenish Prussia, says: "CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD is the best of all the foods I have ever examined."

"OUR BABY'S FIRST AND SECOND YEARS," by Marion Harland. Book of 64 pages, giving careful instructions for bringing up the little ones. Sent free by

CARNRICK & Co., Ltd, LONDON.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD!

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH

COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!



Mr. Sims Reeves.

Mr. SIMS REEVES says:—"This preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing, and efficacious."

Prevents and Cures Indigestion, &c. Purifies the Blood. A Natural Tonic and most pleasant Drink.

MADAME MARIE ROZE (the renowned Singer) says:—"I have used your Effervescent Potash with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."

It Purifies the Blood and Preserves the Bloom of Youth.

If you need a pleasant drink,
I have found it, and I think,
Nay I know and do not doubt,
One I cannot do without.

When the system is upset,
"ABBEY'S POTASH" you must get;
Heartburn, Headache, both of these;
Why it cures at once with ease.

Indigestion, and such ills,
It relieves far more than pills;
Acidity, if you are wise,
You will try to neutralise.

Thirst and fever when they stay,
"ABBEY'S POWDER" drives away;
Rheumatism too will fly,
If this antidote you try.

I am a doctor, and can tell
What does me good and makes me well
So now I strongly recommend,
You'll take some, too, my ailing friend.

And then, no doubt, you will declare,
That benefits like these you share,
And be quite glad, and say with me,
I now from all complaints am free.

Guaranteed to keep Fresh in any Climate.

Sole Wholesale Agents for India and Burma:

CHAS. COX & Co., 4, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

Abbey's Effervescent Potash sold Everywhere Price Re. 1-12 per large Bottle.

Wholesale Rates upon Application.

May also be had retail from the following Chemists in Bombay:—Messrs. Kemp & Co., Treacher & Co., Phillips & Co., Thomson and Taylor, Fernandes & Co., Wright & Co., Esplanade Pharmacy, Bolton & Co., and others, and from Native Druggists in the Bazaar, and also from D. Macrofolo & Co., Cigar Merchants, Meadow Street.



AMPUTATION AVOIDED!

The Knife Superseded!!

SAY NO DISEASE IS INCURABLE TILL

BURGESS' LION PILLS & OINTMENT HAVE BEEN TRIED.

Their efficacy is marvellous, they have cured numbers of cases where even life has been despaired of by our cleverest specialists.

PROOF. At 117, High Holborn, E. Burgess has a museum of EXTRACTIONS by these remedies, consisting of Cancers, Tumours, Polypi, and Diseased Bone, also numerous Photographs of most serious cases which have all been cured by the LION PILLS and OINTMENT. E. B. invites the fullest enquiry into each case published by him, and is confident that no other remedy can show a tithe of such results.

Ulcers, Abscesses, Cancers, Tumours, Polypuses, Piles, Bad Legs, Old and Poisoned Wounds, including dog, insect, and other bites, stings, and every form of Eruption and Skin Disease, Eczema, Psoriasis, &c., effectually cured by the LION OINTMENT and PILLS.

E. BURGESS, 117, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

Agents; Messrs. KEMP & Co., Bombay.

THE FINEST BUTTER SUBSTITUTE LE DANSK

Margarine Mixture.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.

In TINS, 1 lb., 2 lbs., 4 lbs., 7 lbs., 14 lbs., and 28 lbs.

MANUFACTURED & PACKED FOR THE INDIAN MARKETS.

CAMPBELL, SHEARER & CO., 4, EASTCHEAP, LONDON.

"MOLLISCORIUM."

For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,

ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.

HARNESS COMPOSITION,

For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.

BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS,

For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.

May be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom

VANNER & PRUST, Manufacturers and Patentees, London.

Positively the Best Hair Dressing for Strengthening, Beautifying, & Imparting a Lovely Fragrance.



AFTER USE.

EDWARD'S HARLENE,

POSITIVELY FORCES

Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers & Mustachios, To Grow Heavily in a Few Weeks, without Injury to the Skin, and no matter at what age. The world-renowned Remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. As a Producer of Whiskers & Mustachios it has never been equalled. As a Curer of Weak and Thin Eyelashes, or Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour, Never Fails.

1/-, 2/6, 3/6, and 5/6 per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers, all over the World.

EDWARDS & Co. 5, New Oxford-st LONDON, ENGLAND.



AFTER USE.

Wholesale Agents for India—MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

JEWSBURY & BROWN'S ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE.



White, Sound Teeth, Healthy Gums, and Pleasant Breath to Old Age.

Caution.—The only Genuine is JEWSBURY & BROWN'S.

Price 1/6 and 2/6. All Chemists.

OVER 60 YEARS IN USE.

LUKE & SPENCER, LIMITED,

ARDWICK, MANCHESTER.

Manufacturers of

Improved Patent Consolidated EMERY DISCS.

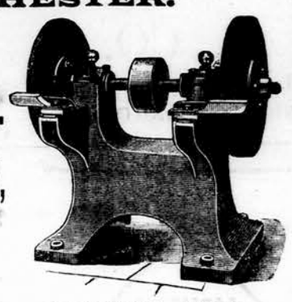
GRINDING AND POLISHING MACHINERY,

For Engineers, Machinists, Tool Makers, &c., &c.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

PRIZE MEDALS:

Amsterdam, 1883; International Inventions (London), 1885.



Universal Grinder. Pattern C.

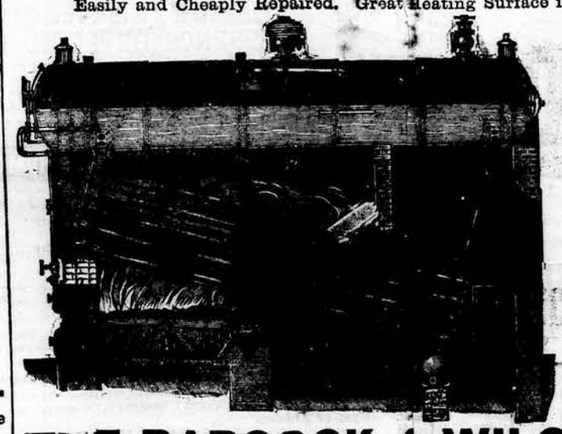
PATENT WATER-TUBE STEAM BOILERS.

A REVOLUTION IN STEAM PRODUCERS

BEST PROOF OF THIS STATEMENT,

OVER 400,000 H.P. ALREADY IN USE.

ADVANTAGES.—Great Economy; Great Durability; Perfect Safety. Disastrous Explosions Impossible. Equally Safest Highest Pressures. Easily Cleaned; Easily and Cheaply Repaired. Great Heating Surface in Small Space.



FOR MOUNTAIN TRANSPORT.

Parts not exceeding 300 lbs. weight.

GREAT SAVING IN FREIGHT.

THE BABCOCK & WILCOX CO.,

NEW YORK & GLASGOW:

21, ROTHWELL ST., GLASGOW; 114, NEWGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.

European Works—Kilbowie, near Glasgow. Manufactory—Victoria Buildings, Manchester. Paris—Boulevard Voltaire.

NOTICE FOR INDIA.—A copy of the Company's Book, "STEAM," will be sent free on application. It contains tables and much information; it is only valuable to those interested in steam.

Apply NORRIE MITCHELL & Co., 78, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.



ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

is absolutely necessary for the preservation of Health.

YOU cannot overstate its great value in keeping the BLOOD PURE; as a means of keeping the system clear, and thus taking away the groundwork of Malarious Diseases, BLOOD POISONS, and all Liver Complaints, or as a HEALTH-GIVING, REFRESHING, COOLING, and INVIGORATING BEVERAGE, or as a gentle Laxative or Tonic in the various forms of Indigestion ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is invaluable.

IT IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE AND CURE FOR

Biliousness. Sick Headache. Unnatural Excitement.
Mental Depression. Giddiness. Errors in Diet.
Skin Eruptions. Liver Derangements. Thirst, &c.
Constipation. Feverishness. Impure Blood.

A SPARKLING AND REFRESHING DRAUGHT.—Notwithstanding its medicinal value, the "FRUIT SALT" must be looked upon as essential as breathing fresh air, or as a simple and safe beverage under ALL CIRCUMSTANCES, and may be taken as a sparkling and refreshing draught in the same way as Lemonade, Soda Water, Potass Water, &c., only it is much cheaper and BETTER, IN EVERY SENSE OF THE TERM, TO AN UNLIMITED EXTENT.

HEALTHY BILE.—When the liver is not making healthy bile, or insufficient quantity, the blood becomes impure—the groundwork of disease, and produces constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, headache, &c. ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is the best remedy.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" *versus* BRANDY.—"There were a few attacks of mild dysentery, brought mainly on by ill-considered devotion to brandy, or biliousness produced by the same cause. For the latter we used ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' which is simply invaluable."—*Coral Lands*, Vol. I.

HOT COUNTRIES.—ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, &c.—"I have personally used ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' and know it not alone to be excellent, but really invaluable. Especially must this be the case in the hot countries of the East, where Acidity of the Stomach, Biliousness, and Fevers are so common."—J. M. Peebles, M.D., Author of *Around the World, Travels in Polynesia, China, India, Arabia, Egypt, &c., &c.*

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.—"A new invention is brought before the public, and commands success. A score of *abominable imitations* are immediately introduced by the unscrupulous, who, in copying the original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights, exercise an ingenuity that, employed in an original channel, could not fail to secure reputation and profit."—Adams.

CAUTION.—*Legal Rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a* WORTHLESS IMITATION. *Sold by all Chemists, &c. Prepared only at* ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, Pomeroy St., London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER.

"*The infant was very delicate; our medical adviser ordered your Food. The result in a short time was wonderful; the little fellow grew strong and fat, and is now in a thriving condition—in fact, "the flower of the flock."*"

COLD MEDAL AWARDED INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION!

BENGER'S FOOD FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS AND DYSPEPTICS.

"It is palatable and excellent in every way. We have given it in very many cases with the most marked benefit, patients frequently retaining it after every other food has been rejected. For Children who throw up their food in curdled masses it is invaluable."—*London Medical Record.*

BENGER'S FOOD differs entirely from any other Food obtainable. It may be had of leading Chemists, &c., in tins at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s.; or will be forwarded free by Parcels Post direct from the Manufacturers,

MOTTERSHEAD & CO. (S. Paine & F. B. Benger),

7, EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.

Agents. { TREACHER & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA
KEMP & Co., Ld., 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

"The Real Cup o' Kindness."

A perfect blending of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of fine Old Whiskies in their Native Purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.

MATURED IN SHERRY CASKS. TWELVE YEARS OLD AGE POSITIVELY GUARANTEED.

A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.

The letters B.O.S. are the Name, Brand, and Registered Trade Mark of this matchless Old Scotch Whisky.



B.O.S.

BLENDED OLD SCOTCH

12 Years Old *** (Gold Capsule.)
8 Years Old ** (Blue Capsule.)
5 Years Old * (Green Capsule.)

An exquisite blending, possessing a flavour so rare, a character so novel and so entirely its own, that it may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce it *unique & unrivalled.* B.O.S. is remarkable for its "delicious individuality of flavour," mellowness and softness on the palate—"A very nectar" in marked contrast to ordinary blended Whiskies, which are more or less dominated by one or other of the Whiskies used in blending.

☞ *B.O.S. is sold in square white Bottles, labelled and capsuled, the age being notified by a small label on each Bottle.*

The proprietors are skilled blenders of Scotch Whiskies, but in all the experience of their Firm, extending nearly over the present century, they have never been able to accomplish anything so fully complying with the most exacting tests, as is now presented in this special blend of B.O.S.

PEASE, SON & CO., 14, QUALITY STREET, LEITH, SCOTLAND.

English Branch—DARLINGTON, DURHAM. Established 1808.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."

PURE, MILD and MELLOW.

DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865,

GUILDFORD STREET, YORK ROAD, LAMBETH, LONDON, S.E.

BROWN'S "SATIN POLISH."



FOR LADIES' & CHILDREN'S BOOTS & SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.

HIGHEST AWARD WHEREVER EXHIBITED.

LATEST PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.

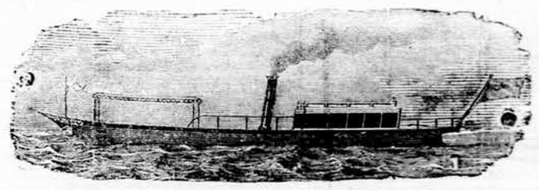
AMERICAN MAGIC BRONZE

Gives to Old Boots & Shoes, Ornaments, &c., the appearance of New.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS, USE

ARMY AND NAVY LIQUID BLACKING,

Sold by all Bootmakers, Chemists, & Storekeepers throughout India.



YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for River navigation.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD

YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON.

Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for Nile Expedition.

Digitized by Maharashtra State Archives, Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

THE BEST
of Anti-Bilious Remedies
Dr GUILLIÉ'S
Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

Wholesale: **PAUL GAGE, M.D.**
9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S
CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & Cº, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.
And all good Chemists.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases
SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
Dr GIBERT'S
Depuratory Iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP
AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH
VÉRITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK
CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!
The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS
Wholesale, LEROY, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris

ASTHMA & CATARRH
CURED BY THE
Cigarettes Espic
Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.
Madras: Barrie & Cº; *Bombay*: Kemp & Cº; *Calcutta*: Dumaine
WHOLESALE: PARIS, **J. ESPIC**, 20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

ALL ILLNESSES
for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the
Fucoglycine Gressy
The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour
Approved by the United Medical Profession
Awarded various Medals
DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.
Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism
Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia**, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S
Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S
THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER
None other allowed in the Hospitals
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: **LE PERDRIEL & Cº, Paris**

Chlorosis-Wasting diseases
Poorness of Blood
No one should be without
AROUD'S WINE
of Iron, cinchona
& of soluble meat
Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic
infallible, and preservative
Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs,
Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S
CAPSULES
of Copaiba & tar
These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: **J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Arnold**
Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

Wholesale and Indenting Agents, H. BALLANTINE & Co., 11, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Schweitzer's COCOATINA *The Best and Purest COCOA*

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS AT MILL PRICES.
THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England,
Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the **Best Quality** and **Pure Fast Dye.** Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.
Mention this Paper.

By special appointment to
T. E. THE VICEROY, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

The THREE BEST brands of SCOTCH Whisky
ARE THOSE CUTLER, PALMER & CO., SHIP

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S	CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S	THE "PALL MALL"
 Square Bottle. Square Bottle.	 Superior Quality. Old Matured. REGISTERED Nº 66437.	 11 Years Old. 11 Years Old.
SQUARE BOTTLE. It is certainly one of the finest Brands of Scotch Whisky we have ever had the opportunity of tasting. *Vide Sportsman.*	**HEART BOTTLE.** Free from Fusel Oil. Mellow & Mature.	**GRAND LIQUEUR** Certificated by JOHN CLARK, Ph D. F.C.S. F.I.C.
Per Doz. Rs. 31-8.	Per Doz. Rs. 28-12.	Per Doz. Rs. 36.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS

NOTED for their mildness, delicacy, and uniformity of quality. Insist on having this brand, and take no other.

Bahadur Regalias	Bahadur No. 1.
Bahadur Princessas	Bahadur No. 2.
Bahadur Manillas	Bahadur No. 3.

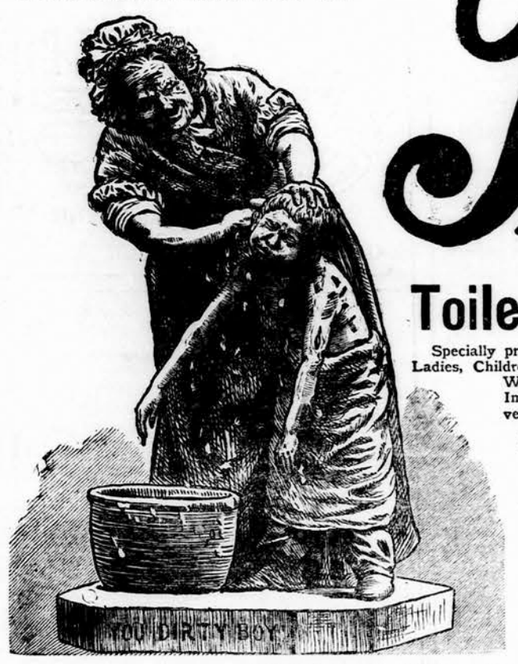
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.
To be obtained of all respectable dealers and of
D. MACROPOLO, Medows Street, Bombay.

Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.
BRANCHES AT OOTACAMUND, SECUNDERABAD, AND COORG.

BASS GREEN DIAMOND
LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.
Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

STONE'S BOTTLING
BASS GREEN DIAMOND.
Can be obtained of Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & CO., G. F. KELLNER & CO., CALCUTTA; and of the principal dealers in India.

HIGHEST AWARDS EVERYWHERE.
London, Paris, Boston, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Santiago, Philadelphia, Edinburgh, &c.



Pears' soap
FOR
Toilet & Nursery
Specially prepared for the Delicate Skin of Ladies, Children, and others sensitive to the Weather, Winter or Summer. Imparts and maintains a soft, velvety condition of the Skin, and
PREVENTS REDNESS, ROUGHNESS, & CHAPPING.
Dr. REDWOOD, Ph.D., F.C.S., F.I.C.,
Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.
"I have never come across another Toilet "Soap which so closely realises my ideal "of perfection;
its purity is such that it may be used with perfect confidence upon the "tenderest and most sensitive skin—even that of a new-born babe."

REPRESENTED IN INDIA BY MR. CHARLES W. WHITE, BOMBAY.

BETTER THAN THE BEST.

STANLEY CIGARS

These Cigars contain all that is delicious in Cigar smoking, being manufactured from an admixture of

SUMATRA AND DINDIGUL
GARDEN-GROWN TOBACCOS.

These Tobaccos are rich in their absolute purity and extreme delicacy of flavour; therefore no Cigars have ever been made that can equal the

"STANLEY CIGARS."
THEY ARE
THE FINEST IN INDIA.
The most delicious made,
A REAL LUXURY.

This is not an empty boast, as you will find by experience. Ask your Tobacconist for a box and you will be surprised to find that such good Cigars can be manufactured in India.

They are made in Two Sizes.

No. 1 per box of 100, Rs. 4 0
" 2 " " 100 " 3 8

Smoke no others.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
FROM THE MANUFACTURER,
D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND COLOMBO.

ESTABLISHED 1825.
NEAVE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS AND THE AGED
BEST AND CHEAPEST.

Trade W Mark **WILKINSON'S** Trade W Mark
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

The Superiority of WILKINSON'S Sarsaparilla.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.
The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies fded."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.
Many spurious, Worthless and injurious preparations are offered to the Public.
See that both Bottle and Label have the Name, Address, also Trade Mark AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.
ASK FOR WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA AND REFUSE ALL OTHERS.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W. Established 1829.
SOLD IN SMALL, MEDIUM AND LARGE BOTTLES.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and HILLIPS AND Co., Bombay; and all Chemists, Storekeepers, &c., in India.

Stephens Inks
BEST IN THE WORLD.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1889.
GOLD MEDAL PARIS 1878
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS
SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality; for sixty-five years universally styled the "Best in the World."

PAMPHLET and Advice **FREE**
Sufferers from Disordered **NERVES** should write at once to **Mr. C. B. HARNESS,** *Consulting Medical Electrician* (President of the British Association of Medical Electricians) for his *New Medical Work*, entitled **"Galvanic Electricity,"** which will be sent post free to any address on application. It will show how, without medicine, the most obstinate cases of **Debility, Loss of Power,** Nervous Dyspepsia, Melancholia, Torpid Liver, Urinary Troubles, Rheumatic Affections & Disorders incidental to tropical climates may be cured by Harness' guaranteed genuine Electrical Appliances. All who wish to guard against disease should wear **Harness'** world-famed **Electropathic Belt.** Thousands of testimonials. Advice by letter free of charge. *Only address:*
THE MEDICAL BATTERY Co. Ltd.
Mr. C. B. HARNESS,
52, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.
Largest Curative Electrical Establishment in World

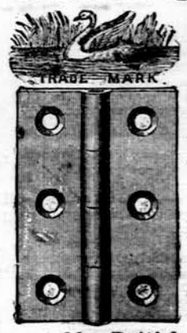


Mistress:—Take away all those perfumes. I want nothing in future but that delicious Crab-Apple Blossoms.
Maid:—Yes, madam.

CRAB-APPLE BLOSSOMS
Extra concentrated (Rigd) made only by The Crown Perfumery Co., 177, New Bond Street, London.
Sold Everywhere.

BOTOT TOOTH PASTE
BOTOT BARK TOOTH POWDER
SUPERIOR TOILET VINEGAR
THE SUBLIME FOR THE HAIR
Are sold at the Depot of the GENUINE
EAU DE BOTOT
The only dentifrice approved by the Academy of Medicine of PARIS.
PARIS, 17, RUE DE LA PAIX.
In all the best Houses of BOMBAY and 78 n, ESPLANADE ROAD.
See each article bears the signature:

GOLD & CO.'S



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co!